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VOLUME XLVI::::NO. 38. BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1887. WHOLE NUMBER 2368

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN AND NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE

Official Organ of the N. E. Agricultural Society

ISSUED WEEKLY AT "PLOUGHMAN BUILDING,"

No. 45 Milk Street (cor. Devonshire St.)

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Editorial.

JULY ON THE FARM

Haying.—July on the farm fifty years ago was full of hard labor from daylight in the morning until dark at night, and the work was so hard and incessant that many really believed that it could not be performed without the aid of a few gallons of New England rum, so the jug of rum was carried to the hayfield as regularly as was the scythe and rake; men who were strictly temperate at all other seasons, felt justified in taking their regular drinks during the haying season, and if they drank once or twice too often, rainy days, it was not considered any harm, provided they could swing the scythe as soon as the weather became fair; but he who was so anxious to keep up his strength that he drank more than his legs could carry off, and so laid in the fields in good hay weather, while the grass was in the unopened swath received but little sympathy from the moderate drinkers, who often gave them the name of drunkards. Haying to-day is quite a different business to what it was fifty or even thirty years ago; now the horse is made to do all the hard labor, while the farmer rides over the field to guide him; instead of getting up at daylight, to mow the grass while the dew is on, he waits till nine or ten o'clock for the grass to dry off, then he will cut down five acres and get done earlier than he would one acre cut by hand, even though he commenced early in the morning, and the grass after being thus cut by the mower lies scattered over the land in a manner to be dried by the sun much better than if cut with the scythe and the dew being dried off there is not half as much water to dry away. As the farmer not only rides when he cuts the grass, but also when he tends and rakes his hay, he goes home at night after accomplishing five times as much as he could by hard work, for less fatigued than formerly. If the farmer had to go back to the old way of harvesting his crops it would be difficult if not impossible to harvest the hay crop in the proper season, the haying season would be lengthened out so that many fields of grass would be ripe before they could be cut. Now the work of harvesting hay can be done so rapidly that the farmer has plenty of time to cut each field as soon as it is believed to be ripe enough, and at the same time be able to do such other work on the farm as good management may require; few fully realize the advantage of this; formerly there were many things on the farm that were neglected during haying time, sometimes causing considerable loss, this added to the loss in the quality of hay because not cut in season, sometimes made a difference in the season of several hundred dollars. Some farmers during the haying season lose much time looking at the weather before deciding to mow a field of grass, by doing this, as a rule, they not only loose valuable time, but also get their hay wet.

As the weather cannot be rightly forecast by any one, the best way for the farmer, under ordinary circumstances, is to commence cutting his grass when he thinks it to be time, unless it rains too hard to work in the field. The farmers who do this, as a rule, get their hay in the best order.

Every farmer should buy hay-caps enough to cover what hay he is likely to have out at any one time, these at the present time are not very expensive, and they are such protection to the hay that they will sometimes save in a single season enough to pay for them.

Bugs.—The war with the bugs, and worms, must be kept up if the farmer expects to save his crops from total destruction. In applying Paris-green to potatoes, cold water should never be used in the middle of a hot day, but the water should be very nearly as warm as the atmosphere, or the vines will be injured almost as much as if the water has too much Paris-green in it. The black squash bug should be looked after and destroyed before any eggs are laid on the vines; keep on old shingle by the side of each hill for him to hide under; in this way he can be easily trapped and killed. Draw the earth up around each hill to keep the borer off.

Weeds.—Whatever else the farmer neglects he must not neglect to keep the weeds down during this and next month, if he expects to have a good crop this year, or land clear of weed seeds next year; no time on the farm is spent to better advantage than that of destroying the weeds in July and August, before they ripen any seed, yet many farmers think after the 4th of July the crops will take care of themselves, and keep the weeds back so they will do no injury, this is a mistake, potatoes and even corn will be injured by weeds that come from the seed after the first of July, but the injury to the land by filling it with weed seeds, and increasing the labor of cultivation another season at least threefold.

Milch Cows.—The farmer should closely watch the condition of his pasture, for his milch cows, and see to it that they have all of the pure water they desire, the careless farmer is very likely to neglect to keep the spring cleaned out, but waits until some night his cows come home dry, then he investigates only to find, that even the muddy water has been exhausted, and the cause in the shrinkage of the milk has been because of the want of good water. If the flowage of milk is to be kept up, not only must the cows have all of the good water they need, but they must also have plenty of good food, the moment the pastures begin to dry up the amount of food given at the barn must be increased. The successful farmer will always have enough green fodder growing to feed his cows during a pretracted drouth, it is better to have one or two acres of fodder more than is wanted for summer feeding, than to come short, because it can be easily dried for winter use, or it can be but in the silo and kept in its green state until wanted. A milch cow that is kept on a scant allowance of food a single week, will shrink in her milk, and will rarely recover during the season, for this reason the farmer should always be watchful, that they may not want for anything.

THE "CLOTHILDE FAMILY."

In this issue of the *Ploughman* we present a picture of this celebrated family, headed by Clothilde having the largest record of any cow living or dead 26,021 lbs. 2 ozs. milk in a year. In her 12th month after dropping her calf she made 4 lbs. 13 1-4 ozs. of butter in two days being at the rate of 17 lbs. 3 3-8 ozs. in a week; 21 28-100 lbs. of milk making a pound of butter. At the New York Dairy and Cattle Show where all the dairy breeds were exhibited and where the Jerseys largely outnumbered the Holstein-Friesians, Clothilde won sweepstakes prize for cow making the most butter in 24 consecutive hours at show. Her three-year-old daughter won second prize and Lady Fay of the same herd won sweepstakes for best milch cow giving more milk in 24 hours at the show than any cow competing. Since her return from that show Clothilde has given 101 lbs. 2 ozs. of milk in a day and made 28 lbs. 2 1-4 ozs. of butter in a week the largest weekly butter record ever made by an Holstein-Friesian that we know of. Clothilde has transmitted her qualities to her offspring as will be seen by the following records:

Clothilde 2d, her daughter, gave as a four-year-old 23,602 lbs. 10 ozs. of milk in a year and made at same age 17 lbs. 12 ozs. of butter in a week. Her milk record is the largest ever made by cow of that age.

Clothilde 4th, another daughter, is the cow referred to as winning second prize at the Dairy Show. She has given 14,021 lbs. 14 ozs. of milk in a year as a two-year-old, and as a three-year-old she has made 23 lbs. 10 1-4 ozs. of butter in a week, 17.91 lbs. of milk making pound of butter.

Clothilde 5th, also a daughter of Clothilde, made as a two-year-old 10 lbs. 10 1-2 ozs. of butter in a week, making a pound of butter from 19 35 lbs. of milk.

Clothilde 2d's Duchess grand-daughter of Clothilde, made as a two-year-old 12 lbs. of butter in a week also gave 13,150 lbs. 9 ozs. of milk at same age.

It should be noted that Clothilde and her two daughters Clothilde 2d and 4th, at an average age of four years averaged for a year 21,215 lbs. 3 ozs. of milk, an average never before approached by the same number of animals of the same family.

THE "ASPARAGUS BEETLE."

To the Editor of Massachusetts Ploughman.

Inclosed please find some insects found on an Asparagus bed this forenoon. Are they the Asparagus beetle, Crioceris Asparagi? What is the best way to destroy them? Answer through the *Ploughman* and you will oblige a subscriber. R. W.

West Roxbury, June, 1887.

[This is undoubtedly the Asparagus Beetle (*Orioceris asparagi*) which has made its appearance in the eastern portion of this state and is gradually traveling west. Prof. J. A. Linter, State Entomologist of New York in a lecture before the Massachusetts Board of Agriculture says of this insect: "It is an European species, which our commercial and other relations with the old world have brought to our shores." It was first seen on Long Island from which place it spread to Connecticut, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and more recently Massachusetts.

The remedies suggested by Prof. Linter are "Hand-picking, when not too abundant and beating them from the plants into a broad pan of water and kerosene: employing fowls to hunt them, which are eager in catching and eating the beetle: cutting away all of the young seedlings in the spring, at the time when the beetle is about to deposit its eggs, thus forcing them to lay their eggs upon the new shoots, which are cut and sent to market before the hatching would occur." Mr. A. S. Fuller of New Jersey states that "freshly slacked lime may be scattered over the plants with an old broom.—It could be best applied in the morning while the dew is on." He states that he has used this remedy for 10 years with success. Our experience coincides with that of Mr. Fuller.—[Ed.

COUNTRY CURED HAM.

Who has not feasted with pleasure on country cured hams? There is no doubt of superiority over those cured at the packing house. And why is it? Nearly all the hams we get are hard, dry, and tasteless. And why is it that our farmers have ceased curing a few more hams each year than what is needed for home consumption? Or why have they ceased the practice altogether, by selling all their pork at a low price and buying their pork and hams for next summer at prices of what they sold for? Just before harvest any one can see farmers at the provision stores buying hams and smoked bacon for use in the harvest. They certainly do not appreciate these tasteless hams more than those of their own curing.

Or is it another generation, which is coming on, who are dodging more of the domestic work than did the former generation? Something is evidently the matter. Last fall we went to an old-fashioned homestead where they had hams which tasted just as they did in our boyhood days, which convinces us that it is not the waning appetite of old age that is causing us to cry out for the ham and eggs of our youth. The fear is that they are gone by the crowding process of the age and increasing disposition to dodge the drudgery of the old-fashioned home. But why is it that pork houses cannot and do not prepare hams in such a way that they will have all of the sweet flavor and juciness of the old-fashioned country-cured hams? They have just as good hogs, as pure salt, and every surrounding advantage that they can possibly have at the farm house. And yet they are lacking in flavor, are dry, hard, and insipid, so that when the hens get in the right humor in the spring no longer do we have the feast of "ham and eggs."—[Des Moines Register.

—The Husbandman very truly says: "Never before in the history of the industries that have made this the richest country in the world, has a day's labor had greater measure in the necessaries of life, and even its luxuries. In many pursuits it can buy five bushels of wheat as against one but a few years ago, or in clothing twice or three times as much as it would bring fifty years ago.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATIONS.

[From Edward R. Flint's Essay at the Graduating Exercises of the Mass Agricultural College, at Amherst, June 22, 1887.]

Among the various institutions which the progress of civilization has called into existence, the Agricultural Experiment Station is one of the greatest importance, devoted as it is to Scientific Agricultural investigation and advancing the most necessary branch of industry engaged in by man. Their value is destined to increase more and more as the country becomes more thickly settled, the virgin fertility of the soil exhausted, and the necessity of working worn out lands more imperative. Europe, with her crowded population is already in this condition, and it is natural that this institution should have its birth in that country.

Previous to the founding of the first experiment station, many investigations were carried on, both in Germany and in England, by such careful men as Liebig, Volker, Danbury, Stockhardt, and others. The first movement for the founding of an experiment station under the control of the Government originated at Michern in Saxony, in 1851 or 1852. From this time there was quite a rapid increase and in 1877 we find on the continent of Europe 122 stations established in which the Government was interested.

The first station in this country was established in the State of Connecticut in 1875. This grew out of the necessity of protection from the fraudulent fertilizers put upon the market by unscrupulous dealers. This was carried on to such an extent that in many cases the farmers were paying high prices for very nearly worthless articles. In 1882 Stations were established in New York, New Jersey, Ohio and South Carolina. These were soon followed by the establishment of Stations in Massachusetts, Alabama, Wisconsin and Maine. In addition to these, many private individuals are carrying on experiments as at Houghton Farm. These Stations have done much to benefit the farmer in many ways. In the purchase of that primary necessity to successful agriculture, fertilizers, it has given the farmer a guarantee of what he is buying.

When we consider the importance of the fertilizer business to the agriculturists, and the opportunity for dishonest dealers to adulterate their articles to the extent of making them almost worthless, we can appreciate the good done in this line alone. But this is not the only benefit to be derived from the experiment station. The analysis of waste products of factories has placed upon the market many articles of great value to the farmer which have proved a gain both to him and to the manufacturer.

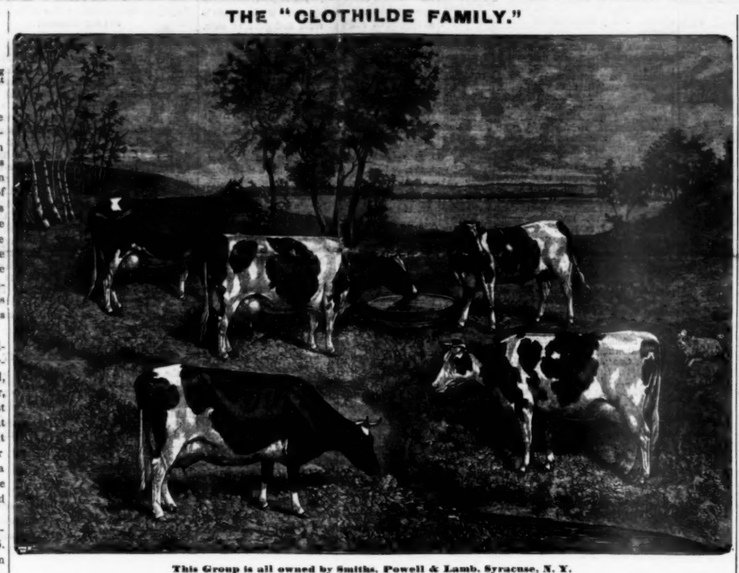
What fertilizers to apply, the manner of applying them, and the best form in which to apply them are questions which constantly arise in the mind of every farmer. The publications of the results obtained by the various experiment stations, if carefully studied, answer all these questions. Thousands of dollars are annually lost to the farmers both by applying unnecessary fertilizing material and by not applying enough of what is needed; and it is not until the farmer becomes better informed as to the relation between the plant food and the plant, that this can be saved. Besides this numberless questions arise as to the relations of fodders to stock and their produce. The analysis of fodders and forage plants has given the farmers a better idea of their relative value. The practical value of fertilizing constituents to certain crops, by field experiments, the diseases of plants, the waste of the lands by drainage, &c., are all questions which can only be answered by a series of experiments. These should extend over a number of years and be carefully carried on under the direction of a competent observer who will understand the importance of the details of the work. The time and labor needed for these experiments might at first sight seem hardly commensurate with the results, but it is only through a long series of observations that the scientific principles of agriculture are discovered and established.

Sir Humphrey Davy says: "Nothing is more wanted in agriculture than experiments in which all the circumstances are minutely and scientifically detailed. This art will advance with rapidity in proportion, as it becomes exact in its methods. As in physical researces, all the causes should be considered. A difference in the results may be produced by the fall of a half inch of rain, more or less, in the course of a season, or a few degress of temperature, or even by a slight difference in the subsoil or in the inclination of the land. Information gathered after views of distinct inquiry, would necessarily be fitted for inductive reasoning and be capable of being connected with general principles of science. A few histories of truly philosophical experiments in agricultural chemistry would be of more value in enlightening and benefitting the farmer, that the greatest possible accumulation of imperfect trials conducted merely in the empirical spirit."

Immense difficulties beset the experimenter at every stage. There has been no great scientific truth, which has been of permanent benefit to agriculture, the discovery of which has not been made by years of constant untiring effort. We to-day, who look for progress and help from science in the development of this the oldest of arts, must not expect that great truths can be arrived at in a moment. Discoveries made in agriculture are not merely for the present time and the locality in which they are made; their results will extend to future ages, and ultimately tend to benefit the whole human race, affording means of subsistance for generations yet to come.

—The American South-Down Association held its annual meeting at Springfield Ill., June 1st, inst., President J. H. Potts in the chair. The report of the secretary showed an increase of interest in good mutton sheep; there has been a very noticeable gain in the demand for South-Down rams for crossing on flocks kept heretofore chiefly for the production of wool. The second volume of the record was reported as full and in the hands of the printer, and the treasurer's report showed a balance sufficient to pay for the publication. The election of officers resulted in the choice of J. H. Potts for president, S. E. Prather for secrtary, and D. W. Smith for treasurer; Directors—D. W. Smith, Bates, Ill.; Samuel J. Sharpless, Philadelphia; C. F. Mills, Springfield, Ill.; T. T. Shoemaker, Charleston, Ill. The members of the board of directors who hold over are H. E. Alvord, Amherst, Mass.; C. M. Clap, White Hall, Ky.; Fred'k Billings, Woodstock, Vt.; T. W. Harvey, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Potts, Jacksonville, Ill., and T. T. Shoemaker, Charlestown, Ill.

THE "CLOTHILDE FAMILY."



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The Poultry Interest.

MINORCAS IN ENGLAND.

BY STEPHEN BEALE, ENGLAND.

In some of the American poultry papers I have seen attempts to depreciate the Minorca. So long as these attempts are fair and have facts to support them, no one can complain. It is best that when the merits of any breed of poultry are being exalted, whatever demerits it may have should also be pointed out. Unless this is done there is certain to be dissapointment on the part of those who take up with the breed. As I have been largely responsible, through my writings in the Country Gentleman, for the present development of interest in Minorcas on the American continent, I feel more than an ordinary interest in the matter. For the satisfaction of those who, perhaps through my advice, have "gone in" for Minorcas, let me say that I have given a fair, unbiassed and unexaggerated description of these fowls, and what I have written is perfectly true. The Minorca is, in my estimatiou, the best layer we have; it is hardy, capable of being kept anywhere, and in spite of all that may have been said against it, will, I believe, retain a large proportion of the friends it has made in America. My chief fear is that the great demand will cause bad stocks to be foisted on innocent buyers, not so much by unprincipled dealers on this side, but by the same class of parasites on yours. First-rate Minorcas cannot be bought cheaply. I have had numerous letters of late asking me where birds can be got, but they are very scarce just now, though as soon as the chickens come forward it will be all right. Really good specimens are worth $20 to $40 each, and I should regard with suspicion any quartette which cost less than $100 at Liverpool, if really fine birds are desired.

One writer, I notice, says: "The Minorca, in its native home, and especially the white variety, has failed to win a widespread popularity." Now, it is true that the White Minorca has never become popular, because of its plumage color, but this statement is false so far as the Black Minorca is concerned. It is one of the most popular breeds of the day. Twenty odd years ago the Black Spanish "held the field," and in one year there were upwards of 300 of this variety shown at Birmingham, but the foolish breeding for the white face killed the popularity of the breed. Other varieties took their place, but it was not until about fifteen years ago that the Minorca began to make any name outside of Devon and Cornwall, where it has been bred for generations in the most careful manner. A few "fanciers" began to take it up, and gradually the breed began to make its way all over the country, winning everywhere the highest praise from those who gave it a trial. Soon there began to be classes given for Minorcas at shows, and in this quiet way, without any special effort, it has become one of our most popular breeds At shows there are few varieties which gather in such large numbers. I speak of the Black Minorcas, which is the one most largely kept, and the Minorca Glub, which has recently been established, has received widespread support, and promises to still more widen the popularity of the breed. Nor is the area of distribution a limited one, for this valuable bird is to be seen in all parts of the kingdom. Perhaps the district where most are kept, apart from the southwestern corner of England, is North Lancashire. That also—and I say it without any egotism—is largely due to my writings, for recommending it to my readers there, as I have to yours in America, they have taken up with it enthusiastically, and it may now almost be regarded as the breed of the district. Thus, though it is true that we have had no "boom," such as you are experiencing, it is a fact that the breed is most popular, and that it is extensively kept in all parts of the kingdom. There are no signs of waning popularity, and so long as the breeding for useless points is not carried to an extreme, there need be no fear that its popularity will wane. As to the type, I cannot do better than refer your readers to my previous letters on the breed, and to the admirable illustration published some time ago.

Now if you will permit me, I will make a personal reference which seems desirable, as I have seen hints thrown out that the "writing up" of the Minorcas has not been purely disinterested. I wish to state that I do not (and have not for some years) own a single Minorca; I have no interest in any stock or stocks, never sell any, and only on one occasion have I selected fowls, though asked to do so by scores of people on your side of the Atlantic, so that I am not in any way influenced by pecuniary or personal motives. My only object has been to bring before the notice of your readers what I regard as one of the most valuable of our English breeds. A strong point is made of the great combs of the Minorcas, but while they have larger combs than Leghorn, the surface space is not very much greater, and a country which can maintain the one will find no difficulty with the other. The Leghorn I am a strong admirer of, and have no wish to say a word against it. There is surely room for all in a country like yours, especially when they are of the same race and owe their origin to the same conditions.—[Cor. Country Gentleman.

HANDLING HOG CHOLERA.

[From the Breeder's Gazette, Chicago, Ill.]

The idea is a prevalent one that swine plague is to be guarded against by the manner in which the hogs are fed, an avoidance of corn so far as possible, and by the selection of fully-matured animals in all cases for breeding purposes. Animals of a more robust constitution and health can undoubtedly be secured in this way, and the danger of a great many diseases correspondingly lessened. It is doubtful, however, whether anything can be accomplished in this way in the direction of immunity from hog cholera. It is the products of other foods than corn which have a tendency to burden the liver and kidneys, and the principal evil effects of too heavy a corn diet on the hog is to promote a state of excessive fatness, which he seems pretty well constituted to endure.

Among men it is the heavy meat eaters—the consumers of rich soups and gravies—who suffer most from gout and other derangements resulting from a clogging of the system, and the accumulation in it of effete products beyond the ability of the proper organs to throw off. No one ever heard of starchy foods producing these sort of effects. And to the hog, having a greater capacity for storing up and carrying fat than any other animal, starchy food would seem to be even less harmful. A variety of food is of course as good a thing for a hog as for any other animal.

There is something about one kind of food which corrects the grossness of another, and a variety stimulates digestion and preserves the highest condition of health and thrift. But as a preventive of hog cholera we have not much confidence in it. The hog appears to possess a peculiar susceptibility for this disease regardless of his lineage or the manner in which he is fed. When once exposed to it good hogs and bad, fat ones and lean, corn-fed and grass-fed, those which range the fields and pastures, and those confined in narrow quarters, all go down before it like hard wood and soft before a fire. Its existence seems to depend upon a specific germ, and if that can be excluded the hogs can get along well enough. How to effectually guard against the introduction of the germs of the disease is, therefore, a question of the highest interest which should be carefully studied. There are mysteries about its transmission and propagation which time will probably clear up. There is a great deal of virtue in the English idea of stamping it out wherever it appears, but until the results of these efforts are more fully shown, it is not likely that such measures will be instituted here. But when an outbreak occurs on a farm, doubtless much could be accomplished in the way of limiting its spread and guarding against reappearance, by confining the effected herd in an enclosure, which could afterward be suitably disinfected and reserved from the use of swine for a protracted period, and by the prompt isolation or slaughter of animals upon showing the first symptoms of the disease, and the destruction of carcasses. Neighboring farmers would of course have to take the ordinary precautions to prevent the germ being carried by persons or animals from the infected premises to their own. But, whatever may or may not be accomplished in this way, there seems little use in submitting to the inconvenience and expense of a particular diet for hogs, which would not be justified on the score of profit for other reasons than this.

COLIC OR GRIPES IN HORSES.

In a great many stables horses are subject to frequent attacks of colic or gripes, indicated by pawing and rolling or attempt to do so in the stall. One very common cause—I may say the most frequent—is over-feeding. Animals that are over-fed are certain sooner or later to become the subject of indigestion, of which colic is but a manifestation. Horses that are once affected with pain in the abdomen or belly are much more liable to subsequent attacks. To say exactly how much food should be given would be absurd, as that depends upon the individual horse and the amount and kind of work he has to perform. Occasionally I go into stables where horses leave grain; in such establishments they are over-fed, and to this may be attributed cases of indigestion. Not long since I made a post-mortem examination upon a horse that had for a long time been subject to attacks of indigestion, and his liver was nearly white in color and extremely soft in consistence, and altogether it was very evident that it was in such a condition as not to have been capable of secreting bile; and as this secretion is purgative in its nature, in all probability the lack of it in the bowels produced the obstinate constipation from which the horse ultimately died. The walls of the stomach were also very thin, due to repeated over-distention. Horses often die from rupture of this organ, induced by these matters of which I write. It is, with many people, customary to give an extra feed to horses as they will eat, and there are often instances of gluttons among these animals as with men. In several well-conducted stables, an average sized horse is allowed fourteen pounds of hay per day, and the same animal will be fit for a good day's work if he gets about twelve quarts of oats in the same length of time. It is well known among horsemen and practical veterinary surgeons that food given in excess of this often produces indigestion. In a state of nature such treatment is unnecessary, but considering that the horse is in an extremely artificial condition, it is important that he should be by the same means protected. And there are men who put their horses to hard work immediately after having eaten a very hearty meal.

Allowing horses to drink too much water at one time is often a cause of colic. "It is better to water horses five or six times a day, and so to avoid extreme distention of the stomach and its bad consequences. When some individual horse shows a tendency to be frequently attacked with colic, it is advisable to give him a dose of purgative medicine, and after he is put upon his regular diet, to give him a tablespoonful of powdered charcoal in his feed, three times a day. This tends to prevent fermentation in the stomach, and its use may be kept up until such time as the tendency to colic has subsided."—[Breeders' Gazette, England.

I have found by *practical experience* that horses subject to frequent attacks of indigestion are much benefitted by being turned out to graze for a season. The digestive system is allowed to recover itself by a return to natural conditions.

ROBERT J. DAWSON,
225 Geary St., S. F. Veterinary Surgeon.
—[Pacific Rural Press.

THE AREA DEVOTED TO LEADING CROPS.

The total area of cultivated land widens from year to year with new territory, but the comparative area devoted to the principal crops, according to the National Statistician, really changes but little. It occasionally occurs that the acreage devoted to some of the principal crops is unavoidably largely augmented at the expense of others, as was the case with oats and corn planted on extensive areas of winter killed wheat in 1885, but the next season will show the balance again naturally adjusted. The present year has witnessed this forced change, but only to a limited extent. New Jersey and Pennsylvania have numerous fields of winter killed wheat which will be put into corn and oats, while in Ohio the area devoted to the latter grain will be much enlarged at the expense of both wheat and clover injured by the winter. The New England States show little variation in the total area. In New York the increased importance of dairying and stock raising is gradually widening the breadth of meadow and pasture land, though there appears no diminuation of cultivated area.

Tobacco, says Statistician Dodge, is the only crop the area of which is reduced wherever grown. At ruling prices it is unremunerative in New England and Pennsylvania, and a considerable portion of its area is being devoted to small crops; Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina show a heavy decline, the area in the first State going to grass, and in the others to grass and the spring cereals together. Some counties in these States report that the acreage will fall off 50 per cent., and in some cases even more. The falling off to make room for Kentucky is general, though not so heavy, the area being given to miscellaneous crops.

The Southern States show the usual increase in cotton acreage, with perhaps a greater extension of cereals than usual. In the Carolinas the increase this year is in corn, while in Georgia the area of cereal is much widened by the poor stand and prospect of oats. Louisiana and Mississippi are raising more oats, and Texas has largely increased her area of corn as well as cotton. Several correspondents in Arkansas remark that planters are finding no money in cotton at six and eight cents per pound, and are devoting more room to both corn and oats.

There is but little general change in wheat acreage, the seeding of some areas to grass and other crops in the older States being balanced by fresh land in others. In the States of the Central West it is perhaps narrowed somewhat, while in the Northwest and in the trans-Missisippi States the deficiency is made up. In Iowa and Missouri corn has gained this year at the expense of wheat and in the latter State of meadows injured by the severe winter.

More than usual attention seems to be devoted to flax, the area being reported as increased in some counties in New York, Michigan, and States of the Northwest.

The States and Territories into which the tide of immigration is steadily pouring show marked increases in the total cultivated area, though the portions cultivated to the principal crops are not materially changed.—[New York World.

REMEDIES FOR SCOURS.

Scours in calves is a serious trouble from now on. Among the many remedies for which are the following:

1. A tablespoonful of salt dissolved in a wine glass of vinegar; repeat if necessary, and give the calves plenty of exercise; the general cause is too new milk.

2. Place common starch well back in the mouth, holding the hand over the mouth to prevent the calf from ejecting it, or the starch may be first dissolved.

3. A large handful of cranesbill, root steeped in water and given in milk.

4. A raw hen's egg dropped in the calf's mouth, or strong hardhack tea.

5. Very highly recommended is a dose of astringent tea made from white oak bark, given in milk for a few meals, will arrest the trouble.

6. A pint of strong coffee is recommended as being as good as the raw ground coffee.

7. Feed twice a day a mixture of four drachms of powdered chalk, two drachms of sub-nitrate of bismuth and three drachms of powdered opium.

8. A teaspoonful of allspice, more or less which may have to be repeated.—[Ex.

— Wisconsin produces nearly one-half of all the cranberries grown in the United States. There are thousands of acres of marsh lands on which the fruit grows wild. The Wisconsin Valley railroad runs through forty miles of continuous cranberry marsh, as level as a floor, and which is divided into large cranberry farms. The Indians came here every fall to gather the berries, but tradition has neglected to tell us with what they used to sweeten the acid crop. In Wisconsin the natural stand of vines has hitherto been so good that Eastern methods of cultivation have not been resorted to.

AGRICULTURAL NOTES.

—Sow Hungarian Grass now.

—The Georgia watermelon crop is going to be immense.

—The crown prince of Germany sells 1,000 quarts of milk daily from his dairy farm near Berlin.

—New York state does not produce, probably, half the grain consumed within its borders.

—The Legislature of New York has appropriated $5,000 for carrying on farmers' institutes the coming winter.

—Keep the hoe moving; it will not only kill the weeds, but render the soil mellow and thus promote rapid growth to the crops.

—An entirely new insect, heretofore unknown by entomologists, is devastating the New York hop yards. The insect works on the roots of the plant, and resembles a beetle.

—Thirty-five of the principal fruit-growers of Berlin County have signed an agreement to use full quart boxes for all fruits except red raspberries, and to pack in twenty-four-quart cases.

—Turkeys are great foragers, and will gather their entire food from the fields during the summer, at the same time destroying myriads of bugs, grasshoppers, worms, etc., that prey upon the crops.

—President Adams of Cornel University says in the fertility of the soil nature seems to be a beneficent and all-bountiful mother. But it is the all pervasive law of nature that the mother that feed us requires in turn to be fed.

—Cut off the cucumbers with knife or scissors, and on no account pull or twist them off. One reason why so many vines die as soon as they begin to bear is that the vines are injured in cultivation or in gathering the fruit. Cut freely and often, for as soon as the seeds begin to increase in size the flowers cease to set.

—A Durham cow owned by Henry Norcross of Augusta, Me., is now eight years old, and girthed, a few weeks ago, nine feet and weighed 2,700 pounds. From the base of horns to rump she is eight and one-half feet long, and measures thirty-four inches across the hips.

—A thorough farmer, who knows his business, will never worry about sorrel. It is as good as anything to hold the land together till we are able to enrich it and grow a more profitable crop. When we get ready to do that, the sorrel will back out before any properly fed crop of a better sort, and stay out until nothing more vigorous wants that spot, or is ready to take it.

— CLEAR THE MEADOWS.—If brush or drift-wood has accumulated on mowing lands during high water, remove it before the grass grows much. Also, if there are places washed or gullied they may provide places for rocks picked on high ground. Wherever these collected rocks should be dumped where needed, at time of picking, thus making "one hand wash the other."

— An English experimenter finds that contrary to general opinion, a growth of ivy over a house renders the interior entirely free from moisture; the ivy extracts every possible particle of moisture from wood, brick or stone for its own sustenance, by means of the tiny roots, which work their way into even the hardest stone.

— After the ensilage craze is over, said the veteran agricultural writer, Major Poore, farmers, dairy farmers in particular, will turn their attention to turnips. The rutabaga is regards as superior to all others, on account of its nutritious properties; it is also the least exhausting to the soil, is raised with the least expense, and makes the greatest return in food.

BE KIND TO THE COW.—She is by nature a very gentle and docile animal, and we might add, an affectionate one. She soon learns to like those who treat her kindly and care for her. She is very much inclined to grow upon her milker the love she would have bestowed upon her calf, had it been permitted to run with her. It is necessary that he should gain her confidence, at least, that she may not stand in fear of him. Some one has said, "Speak to a cow as you would to a lady." Certainly she should be kindly spoken to, and treated in a way to make her glad to see her milker when he presents himself. Then she will at once "hoist," commence chewing her cud, and with a dreamy look of enjoyment in her eyes, pour out the lactael treasure at your touch.

— DON'T TRADE HORSES.—In an article on the "trading" of horses, Ben: Perley Poore said that no man should guarantee a horse as "sound." It is too comprehensive a word; and though it may have its comparative degrees, yet the word as applied to a horse includes more than any man knows. Besides, a horse may be sound at the hour of sale or trade, but show symptoms of disease in an hour. Once in a while a trade may be made advantageous to both parties, but in most cases such trades are made for the purpose of deceiving and defrauding one party for the benefit of the other. And plain, honest men should avoid horse jockeying for two reasons. One is, the danger of loss by coming in contact with a reckless sharper and being fleeced; and the other is, the business has a flavor of dishonesty about it. It throws a cloud of suspicion upon the character of the best man who indulges in such games.

—"It is quite probable the farmer may be mistaken and conclude that a crop does not pay when it realy does. Farmers are not always the most accurate of accountants, and if they were, a crop that might be shown on paper, to cost more than the market price might not in reality cost so much. The accountant would, of course, charge the crop with the rent of land, manure, seed, cost of time of men and team in culture, harvesting, marketing, etc. Now the crop is one of a regular rotation of crops and is considered the best one to precede the next one in the course. To carry on the operations of the farm a certain number of teams and of men are necessary. The greater the variety of crops the more steadily the teams are kept employed and possibly, many of the days when the crop is charged, on account, one dollar or one dollar and a half for their services, they would be idle were not that crop grown. So the farmer may really be better off at the end of the year by growing a crop which book-keeping would show had cost him a little more than it would sell for in market."—[Farm, Stock and Home.

—HOT-BED.— The best place for an old-fashioned hot-bed is the southern exposure of your dwelling or barn, and these are generally the most successful, says the Journal of Agriculture It is possible though, to achieve a much more brilliant success with a furnace, but the furnace is rather the more expensive and the most difficult of construction. However, one built as it should be will last for years, and would in the end be the cheapest. To construct a hot-bed on this plan, if you have not a steep bank dig a convenient sized hole, square out a furnace in the bank, or better still, cut a hole and put in stone and mortar, and build a substantial furnace. From this cut a trench, or two trenches side by side, cover these with large flat rock and lay logs about this and fill in with dirt. Make the trench as long as you wish the bed, and at the end erect a chimney, and put on a few joints of stove-pipe. Arrange the front of the furnace so that you can close it up closely. By building one fire a day you can keep the bed very warm, as the rocks will hold heat for a long time. You should have water handy and sprinkle the bed lightly at least once a day. It would also be well to spread a wagon sheet over it at night after the seed begins to germinate. If you make the old fashioned hot bed, it is as well to have a glass frame for a covering.

Meeting of Farmers,

**At the New England Agricultural Hall, Ploughman Building, 45 Milk St., Boston, Satur

The Ploughman.

BOSTON, SATURDAY, JULY 2, 1887.

☞ Persons desiring a change in the address of their paper must state where the paper has been sent as well as the new direction.

It was an approved maxim of the most warlike nation of ancient times that it was right to be taught by an enemy. Acting in the patriotic spirit of this maxim Secretary Whitney has gone where the best designs for armored warships can be obtained. The award of $10,000 for the most suitable design for a 6000-ton armored cruiser is likely to be made to the Barrow Shipbuilding Company, of England. Although the English are not enemies, they are the only people whom this country is at all likely to encounter on the high seas. Hence it is well to understand their most approved method of building war-ships.

SECRETARY APPLETON.

We regret sincerely to learn that Francis H. Appleton, elected at the last meeting of the State Board of Agriculture as its Secretary, to succeed Hon. John E. Russell, has felt obliged to resign. We hope still that he will reconsider, and conclude to enter upon the duties of the office.

Mr. Appleton has many qualifications for the position. He is educated, he is still young, he has tastes for farming and rural life, and he has the most conciliating and agreeable manners, the culture of a gentleman which would soon endear him to the farming community. It will be very difficult for the Board to find a man more suitable for the place than Mr. Appleton. The position is highly honorable, and though the responsibilities may be great, a young man has time to grow up to them, and few men have greater capacity or fitness for the work than the popular candidate that was fixed upon with a good degree of unanimity by by the members of the Board. Mr. Appleton is clearly the man for the office, and we trust he will be induced to accept it.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.

Next Monday will mark the return of another anniversary of the day when our forefathers renounced their allegiance to the authority of King George the 3rd, and pledged their lives, their fortuues and their sacred honor, in opposition to his aggresive and mercenary demands against the inhabitants of the thirteen colonies, upon our Atlantic coast, which had been peopled by his subjects.

The revolutionary war was the result of this heroic defiance of kingly power. "We fought and conquered." In all the histories which have been written during the last century, or before, of oppressed communities struggling against their oppressors there is no parallel to the heroic self-sacrificing appeal of our ancestors to the musket and the sword.

It was only a little more than a century ago that the appeal to arms as a last resort was made, and what grand results have followed the triumphs of that seven years contest!

The feeble colonies then containing a population of 3,000,000 have become a great consolidated republic embracing the breadth of the continent from the Atlantic to the Pacific coast, with a population of 60,000,000; and during these hundred years the inventive genius of man has found a greater development than in all the centuries which preceded, from the time Noah and his family landed from the ark, as the waters receded from Mt. Arrarat and left them to roam at pleasure upon the dry land.

For centuries afterwards men groped, as it were in the dark for the means to supplement their own powers with the forces of nature; but it is only within the last hundred years that they have succeeded. And how grand is the success!

We now girdle the whole earth with telegraph wires and annihilate all the spaces of latitude and longitude with a single stroke of the hand. We converse with our friends thousands of miles away as if they were at the next door. We delve into the bowels of the earth for its hidden treasures and bring them to the light without causing a strain to human shoulders.

We saw the lumber and we quarry the granite with steam. We mow, and reap, and grind by the use of the same gigantic energy of fire and water combued, and we travel upon land and ocean as upon the wings of the wind without a thought of danger.

In commemorating the anniversary of our republic, let us not be unmindful of these facts, and while grateful to heaven that "our lives have fallen in such pleasant places" let us never be unmindful of the labors and sacrifices of those heroes and patriots who have transmitted to us such a precious heritage.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

There is no doubt as to the fact that the contentions of the Knights of Labor with the capitalists of the country in regard to hours and prices of work, have had a baneful influence upon the general business of the country for the past two years. The capitalists have suffered no doubt, but the workingmen have had to bear the heaviest weight in the controversy.

From the commencement of the struggle until now, the labor organizations have ignored the great fundamental principle of political economy, as laid down by Adam Smith, in his "Wealth of Nations," written about a century ago, that land and labor are the only elements of wealth, and that the price of any commodity, whether of labor or merchandise, is always governed by the law of supply and demand. There is no getting away from the inexorable logic of this statement.

Men may combine as much as they will to resist it. They may organize to compel employers to meet their demands for more pay and for a less number of hours; but there is the inexorable law of *supply and demand*, and all agreements between the parties to get around that foundation principle of our industrial enterprises, will come to grief. For a little time the agitators will have a seeming success, but there can be no permanent advantage to them unless they overturn the doctrine, that the supply and demand of any commodity, whether labor or merchandise, will always regulate the price.

In this connection we cannot fail to recognize the farm-hands as a factor in the solution of this labor problem. They never have clamored for eight hours labor, or even for ten. They toil patiently oftentimes for more than twelve hours, and never seek release from toil until the full days' work is accomplished.

When those rebellious strikers upon the horse railroads during the past winter have refused to work; the underpaid, long-day farm hands have come into Boston by hundreds and quietly taken the places of the Strikers. They could care for horses and handle two or four horse teams as well as the best of the old drivers, and because the old, drivers were too ignorant or too ill advised they have had to go back to the farms.

Like the law of gravitation in the natural world which is inexorable, keeping the planets in their places and the stars in their courses; so is this great economic law of supply and demand. And no resolutions of organized bodies, no schemes of demagogues, no combination of trade unionists can in this free land of ours, except for a brief season prevent any honest man from obtaining a fair day's wages for a fair day's work.

As there is "no royal road to knowledge" so is there no artificial mean of making laboring men independent. As John Hay has remarked: "They may resolute till the cows come home," but in our day and generation the comforts of life in all their completness are best secured by patient intelligent labor untrammelled by the influence of the blind Sampsons, who having power without wisdom bring themselves and their friends always to grief.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

It was to be expected that the great Railroad corporations which have received immense land grants out of the public domain to aid in the construction of their respective enterprises would resist to the best of their ability the recent order of Secretary Lamar requiring them to show cause why the several orders from his department, of withdrawal from settlement of some of the lands within their indemnity limits should not be revoked and the lands thrown open to settlement.

With few exceptions the officers of the roads reply that they have no lands in excess of there to which they are entitled under the origanal grants by Congress; but investigations of several congressional committees, during the last eight or ten years, the results of which have been embodied in the speeches of Mr. Holman of Iowa and of Mr. Cox of New York, have clearly demonstrated that many million of acres of the public lands of best quality are withheld from settlement by the cupidity of the railroad magnates, where the title lapsed to the government because of their non-compliance with the conditions upon which the lands were granted.

Representative Payson of Illinois, who is now in Washington for the special purpose of making investigations, which will enable the next Congress to act advisedly upon this subject, with full understanding of the facts, has recently stated that he is perfectly satisfied with the way the public land matters are being handled by this administration, and he is very hopeful as to results.

Mr. Payson is a republican, and is now acting as the special representative on the republican side of the House in behalf of the settlers upon the public lands, and those who desire to become settlers, if they can deal directly with the government. He estimates that the "indemnity" lands which will be opened to settlement, together with the railroad forfeitures, will result in restoring to the government not less than seven hundred and fifty millions of acres, the proceeds of the sales of which will go to the treasury of the United States, and benefit the settler at the same time, by giving him all the advantage of the government's generous policy. The President, it is well known, has the most decided opinions in favor of the proposed legislation, and it augurs well for success that Mr. Payson, who is a representative republican, will find his ablest cosdjutors among his democratic associates, both in the Senate and House.

RETALLATORY QUARANTINE.

Considerable excitement prevails of a somewhat antagonistic nature in some sections of the Western States respecting their interstate relations to the "Quarantine."

Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri authorities are threatening to establish quarantine against Colorado cattle, unless the regulations of this State are modified. They say that their cattle are healthy, and that therefore Colorado should admit their cattle without hindrance. This is begging the question. Colorado says that these States are convenient to a well-established infected district (Northern Illinois), and that these States have taken no steps to prevent the introduction of diseased cattle, and once gaining a foothold in any of them could easily find their way into Colorado. The Colorado authorities have plainly indicated the character of the danger, and we have no doubt, if our complaining sisters would shut the door against the introduction of disease from the East, the gates of Colorado would be opened to them. If any of the States named can show as good reasons for establishing quarantine against Colorado cattle, we will make no complaint. The Editor of the Range Journal says that the sanitary authorities of Colorado could have provided a way for the admission of cattle that are without doubt healthy and free from contact with disease, and we further think it is a mistaken policy that does not discriminate, but at the same time we believe that, until the States above named do something to prevent diseased cattle from being brought into their borders they have no right to complain if Colorado is afraid to admit their stock to her open ranges. It is absurd to say that the Colorado quarantine is in the interest of individuals or combinations. The restrictions imposed are injurious to the whole State, and can benefit no one, except in the way of keeping Colorado cattle free from disease. It may be true that there is no lung plague in Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas or Missouri, but the disease has been in Missouri, and will be in all these States if no regulations are enforced against the infected districts of Illinois. We believe that whenever these States take the necessary precaution to make them reasonably safe from the introduction of disease from other States Colorado will be glad to resume the traffic in cattle with them.

On this same plea says Colman's Rural World, whose editor is the U. S. Commission of Agriculture, does England refuse admission to our cattle to her shores and has done since disease of a contagious character was discovered in this country, and all the cattle shipped from the States since that time have been slaughtered at the port of debarkation, and not permitted to feed on the pastures of Great Britian, at a loss to us of from ten to fifteen dollars a head.

The range men have always protested against that iniquitous quarantine, so have all the shippers in the country who knew they had no disease in their own States, and there is little or no sense in it.

Colorado has the right to quarantine against all creation if it plesaes her, but unless her authorities can give a better reason for so doing than is found above the world will simply laugh at her simplicity and unnecessary fears. One county in Illinois is afflicted and that is quarantined. Free transportation is had by breeders and feeders in all other counties, without fear or dread of infection. If the thoroughbred stock breeders of Illinois and Missouri can safely do the Colorado ranchers may do as well.

MARKED modifications are made from time to time in the calculations of the money expended for liquor by the people of this country. The New York *Tribune* recently gave its approval of the estimate that the workingmen of this country alone expend between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000 a year for intoxicating drink. This would not be far from half of all the earnings of labor in manufacturing and mechanical industries in 1880. If the statement be true, the workingmen of the country would have little left to buy bread for their families. Nothing is gained for the cause of temperance or truth by this sort of exaggeration. It is not probable that the total annual expenditure of the country for drink, including the wines of the rich, exceeds the larger of the above amounts. There is a school of political economists and employers of labor in this country who have persuaded themselves that if the workingmen should consume no beer or tobacco, take no Sunday excursions with their families, refrain from other "luxuries" and confine themselves to oatmeal, the wage question might readily solved. It is imagined that workingmen would then content themselves with much lower wages, while at the same time the profits of capital would be much greater. This is a very foolish notion; but it seems to account for much of the current exaggeration and clap-trap about the extravagant indulgence of workingmen in drink and other "luxuries" of life.

NEW HAMPSHIRE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The graduating exercises of the New Hampshire College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts occurred in the College Church Tuesday forenoon. Hon. Geo. W. Nesmith, LL. D., President of the Board of Trustees, presided. The order of exercises included the following theses: "The Place of Manual Training in Education," by Hiram Newton Savage, Hanover "Steam Cultivation," by William Sprague Currier, Norwich Vt.; "The Work of Laws and Gilbert," by George Albert Sanborn, Rochester; "Systems of Dairying," by Bion Leland Waldron, Strafford; "Electricity as a Motive Power," by Arthur Woodbury Hardy, Hopkinton. Addresses were made by Hon. L. D. Stevens of Concord and Hon. Joseph Kidder of Manchester highly commending the work being dode by this institution. Degrees were conferred upon members of the graduating class, five in number.

The prizes offered by Hon. Frederick Smyth of Manchester to the students for the best essay on any subject connected with agriculture were awarded as follows: First, $20, to H. N. Savage of Hartford, Vt.; second, $10, to A. W. Hardy of Hopkinton. The alumni prize, $20, for the best essay on political subjects, was given to A. W. Hardy.

THE TREASURY SURPLUS.

The last statement of the U. S. Treasury Department shows the condition of the natural finances is not such as to call for any hasty measures for reducing the surplus in the treasury. It states in substance that the drain upon the Treasury on account of the pensions and for other expenditures under appropriations for the approaching fiscal year that the surplus for some months to come will be by no means unmanageable. At the same time the circulating medium will have increased about $70,000,000 during the fiscal year that will end on the 30th of June, 1887. So there will be no danger of a contraction of the currency and no need for the Government to take any immediate or extrodinary steps for reducing the surplus.

THE ANGLO TURKISH CONVENTION.

The Anglo Turkish Convention relative to the evacuation of Egypt by Great Britain has aroused the hostility of Russia and France. These powers desire to have matters stand as they now are. The first of the six articles of the convention declares that the existing treaties regarding Egypt are to be maintained, except as modified by the new convention. The other articles, affirming the neutralization of the Suez Conal, engage that the British troops shall be withdrawn in three years (provided there be no risk of danger to the security of Egypt in so doing); that the control of the Egyptian army is to remain in British hands for a further term of two years, and that all the Powers shall be requested to give their adhesion to so much of the convention as is international in its character, and to jointly guarantee the inviolability of Egyptian territory. This guarantee is to hold except in case of disorder or of danger of foreign intervention after the evacuation, in which case English and Turkish troops alone shall have the right to intervene jointly or separately.

GEN. BUTLER, having been charged with selling rebel church bells in New England, writes to the New York Sun that when he took command at New Orleans he found one of the public squares full of church bells whose owners had contributed them to the rebel cause to be melted up into cannon. Under the circumstances he decided they were contraband and sent them North as ballast for the government transports. The only one spared was the bell of St. Patrick's cathedral which had not been lowered to the ground, and stood on the bell deck. As the delivery was not complete for purposes of war, he allowed this bell to be rehanged. These bells were sold by auction at Boston and were bought by various parties.

WHEN the Czar Nicholas determined on building a railroad between St. Petersburg and Moscow he drew a straight line on the map between those two cities and told his Generals that the mark must be the route of the road. No doubt a similar method will be adopted in the matter of the railway which is to connect St. Petersburg with the Pacific Ocean, thus making the journey by land and water between the two points occupy but fifteen days. It is especially noteworthy that Russia is checkmating Great Britain in every quarter; first by the building of the Transcaspian Railway, which is giving her such military influence in Central Asia, and now by the concentration of strength in the North Pacific. Englishmen seem hardly aware of her strength in that quarter of the globe, where if they are to continue the hopeless policy of remaining only on the defensive, they will sooner or later have to meet her for the protection of their own possessions. The recent abandonment of Port Hamilton in the Pacific by Great Britain was certainly in pursuance of a strange policy. It is expected that by the 1st of August, Russia will have cruising between Vladivostock and Yokohama four second-class protected ships—the smallest of 3000 tons—four fast sailing cruisers and four gun-boats. The projected railroad is to run to Stredusk, and thence there will be transportation by Lake Kivanka to Vladivostock. It can readily be seen, therefore, how when the enterprise shall have been completed Russia will be able to easily supply her fleet from the latter place; and it is also clear that in her schemes of aggrandizement in that region Russia has made tremendous strides.

THE APPEARANCE OF NEW SUNS.

Prof. Richard A. Proctor, in an article in Harper's Weekly under this heading, furnishes some astonishing figures in connection with Tycho Brahe's star. He says: "If we suppose such a star as Tycho Brahe's to be in its normal condition a sun like our own, then since it emitted for many months hundreds if not thousands of times as much light—and doubtless heat—as usual, the amount during all that time have been an emission per second of as much extra or wasted light and heat as would come from the consumption of many millions of tons of coal. If we suppose that the normal state that sun belongs to the same giant class as Sirius, Altair, Vega, and several hundred others among the naked eye stars, then, of course, the extra or wasted work of the star in its abnormal condition become vaster. But if, as is much more probable, more likely also than the former supposition, the star in its normal state is much less resplendent than our sun, emitting perhaps only one hundreth part of his light and heat, then during its first great lustre it was shining at least 50 times as brightly as a sun of his class, and must have emitted during each second of time as much light and heat as would some from the combustion of more than half a million millions of millions of tons of the best coal. In the English methods of enumeration this would be called half a million billions or half a trillion tons; by the American method it would be called five hundred quadrillions or half a quintillion of tons per second. But call it what we will, this wasted emission of light and heat, even on this the most moderate supposition, is something awful to contemplate. The whole surface of our earth, glowing with the full glory and heat of the sun's surface, would give out only about the six hundredth-thousandth part of the light and heat which was being poured wastefully into space during the first month's out-blazing of Tycho Brahe's star. For at least three months it was doing the work of fifty such suns as our own.

STRAWBERRY SHOW.

The exhibition of strawberries under the auspices of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, which was postponed from the date of the rose and strawberry show of last week took place Tuesday and though not as extensive as in some former years, proved a very creditable display. The central table of the lower hall was devoted to the strawberries, and presented a radiant and tempting mass, the most conspicuous of which, in hue and development, were the large, deep red Belmonts, the lighter, though equally well grown Jewells, the triplicate forms of the Sharpless, and the even and shapely Downings and Manchesters.

The exhibition surpasses those of previous years, both as regards the number and the quality of the exhibits. Nearly 100 prizes have been offered for the best kinds of strawberries. The berries are contained in baskets, which are attractively arranged on the long table in the centre of the hall.

It was decidedly a "Belmont day," as the berry bearing that name carried off the most important prizes, and the exhibitor from Belmont, Mr. Warren Heustis, achieved the most uniform success. His splendid displays of Belmonts and Jewells which adorned the table nearest the entrance, won for him the silver cup and other special prizes. In the special premium list the quality counted competition for these prizes quality counted as high as "fifty points" and size only "two points." He also won the society's silver medal for the best exhibition of a seedling strawberry introduced within the last five years. Mr. Isaac E. Colburn displayed some fine specimens of the Charles Downing, Mr. E. W. Wood the Cumberland, C. F. Curtis the Jucunda, E. B. Wilder the Sharpless and Dorchester and Mrs. F. Hayes the Henry Davis. Many other attractive varieties were shown.

Awards by the committee on fruits: Special prizes—Strawberries, best four quarts of any variety. Warren Heustis & Son, for Belmont, also the second prize, for Jewell; third, J. D. Fitts, Jersey Queen. Best two quarts any variety, judged by published scale of points, J. H. Kimball, for Belmont; second, W. Heustis & Son, for Belmont, also the third prize, for Jewell; fourth, E. W. Wood for Hervey Davis. Best seedling strawberry introduced within last five years, and never having taken a prize, Warren Heustis & Son, for Bay State.

Regular prizes—Largest and best collection, not less than 10 varieties, two quarts each, W. Heustis & Son. Two quarts of Belmont, W. Heustis & Son. Two quarts Bidwell, I. E. Coburn; third, W. G. Prescott. Two quarts Charles Downing, C. W. Brackett; second, W. Heustis & Son. Two quarts third, J. D. Fitts. Two quarts Cumberland, E. W. Wood. Two quarts Hervey Davis, Mrs. F. B. Hayes; second, J. E. Moore & Son. Two quarts Jewell, I. E. Coburn. Two quarts Miner's Prolific, O. R. Robbins; second, E. W. Wood; third, L. W Weston. Two quarts Sharpless, C. D. Tuttle; second, C. M. Hovey; third, W. G. Prescott. One quart of Bidwell, I. E. Coburn. One quart of Belmont, W. Heustis & Son; second, I. E. Coburn. One quart of Brighton, Warren Emmo. One quart of Charles Downing, I. E. Coburn; second, L. W. Weston. One quart of Charles Downing, I. E. Coburn; second, Warren Fenno. One quart of Cumberland, E. W. Wood. One quart of Hervey Davis, Mrs. F. B. Hayes; second, E.W. Wood. One quart Jersey Queen, J. D. Fitts. One quart of Jewell, I. E. Coburn; second, O. R. Robbins. One quart of Jucunda, C. S. Curtis. One quart of Manchester, a second prize J. D.Fitts. One quart of Miner's Prolific, I. E. Coburn; second, L. W. Weston. One quart of Pioneer, E. W. Wood. One quart of Sharpless, E. B. Wilder; second, L. W. Weston. One quart of any other variety, E. B. Wilder; second, I. E. Coburn; third, E. W. Wood.

Collection, of not less than six varieties, one quart each, G. T. Wheeler; second, J. D. Fitts.

Cherries—Two quarts of any variety, E. Hastings, Black Tartarian; second, S. Lockwood, Jr's Transparent. A graitity was awarded to S. Hartwell for cherries. The award to Heustis & Son, also named, for best new seedling strawberries, was the society's silver medal. That to the same exhibitors, for the best four quarts, was a silver cup.

The committee on plants and flowers has awarded the following gratuities: B. G. Smith, W. H. Spooner, Mrs. F. B. Hayes, Warren Heustis & Son and M. B. Faxon for roses; Mrs. F. B. Hayes, orchids and clematis; Edwin Sheppard, sweet williams; B. D. Hill, peonies. A first-class certificate of merit to James Comley for seedling magnolia.

The committee on vegetables has awarded gratuities as follows: Warren Spice & Son, W. W. Rawson and C. A. Learned, for collections; Samuel Hartwell, for peas, wonder and advance; M. E. Noore, for Lettuce and cucumbers; C. E. Grant, peas, American wonder.

AN UNEXPECTED RESIGNATION.

[From Boston Journal, June 25.]

Mr. Francis H. Appleton, who was recently elected Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, has resigned that office. This will leave the Board without a Secretary on July 1. The resignation of Hon. John E. Russell was presented soon after his election to Congress, and at the annual meeting of the Board, held early in February, Mr. Appleton was chosen his successor. The new Secretary's term of office was to begin July 1, but as Mr. Russell will be ineligible to serve as Secretary after March 1, a temporary arrangement was made for the intervening months. Mr. W. H. Griffiths, the clerk of the Board, was chosen Secretary pro tempore to serve from March 1 to July 1.

Mr. Griffiths, however, has been suffering for some little time from a sickness from which he is not expected to recover entirely, and his return to duty is regarded as very problematical. It was expected that the Secretaryship thus temporarily vacated would have been filled July 1 by Mr. Appleton, but a few days ago that gentleman's resignation was received at headquarters. It was something said to have been totally unexpected, but to have been written on the ground of ill health, and it caused a peculiar state of affairs. It will be several months before a regular meeting of the full Board, at which another Secretary can be elected, will be held in usual course, and the only way other than by calling a special meeting of the Board, by which the office can be filled, is said to be by appointment of the Executive Committee. Such an appointment, which could, however, only hold good until the meeting of the full Board, that committee is reported to have power to make. But whether that action will be taken, or whether a special meeting of the Board will be called at a considerable expense to the State and a loss of time to many of the members of the Board at a busy season, is regarded as uncertain.

The resignation of Mr. Appleton was considered by the Executive Committee on Saturday, and was laid on the table, and it is not looked upon as likely that another meeting of the Executive Committee will be held before the date upon which the appointment of Mr. Griffiths expires. This would leave the Board without an executive officer on that date, and it is said to be probable that the Executive Committee will then take charge of the office and conduct its business until some definite action in regard to the secretaryship is taken. It could not be ascertained Monday that it had been definitely decided to take this step, but it is looked upon by some gentlemen interested as the only one that can be taken considering the short time that remains before the date when the Board will be left without an executive officer.

Mr. Appleton was called upon Monday at his summer home in Peabody by a representative of The Journal, and in answer to questions, said: "In one sense I have not resigned the office of Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, for I have not yet been installed in it, as I was not to assume the duties until the 1st of July. I have, however, sent a letter to the Executive Committee of the State Board declining to accept the office. It has been in the hands of the committee about a week. I was chosen Secretary to succeed Hon. John E. Russell last February, but my duties were not to begin until July 1. In the meantime Mr. Griffiths has acted as Secretary pro tem. I have carefully investigated the duties of the office, and I find them more numerous than I had supposed. I have therefore very regretfully come to the conclusion that I cannot assume the duties of the office, I have declined mainly on account of my health. I can hardly answer the question as to what are the duties of the Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. He may be called all over the State. He must attend as many fairs as he can or appoint some one to attend those he cannot. He may be called upon to found agricultural libraries. In short, he must do all he can to advance the interests of agriculture everywhere in the State under the present system. It will be too much for me to do. I do not criticise the system. I uphold it, but I cannot perform the duties. I do not know who will be my successor. The Executive Committee has power to act and will fill the vacancy. I am very sorry I cannot take the office." Mr. Appleton said that he did not intend to go away this year. He will act as Marshal of the Essex Fair.

—The Proceedings of the 19th Annual Meeting of the American Jersey Cattle Club, last month in New York, are published verbatim in a pamphlet of 68 pages. Twenty-one new members have been added during the year—Chas. Lanier, M. H. Doyon, T. L. Hacker, G. S. Hutchinson, J. D. Ripley, J. R. Brewer, J. B. Aycrigg, S. W. Taliaferro, L. T. Hazen, C. Johnston, W. D. Sloane, R. S. Andrews, W. A. Reburn, E. C. Knight, M. E. Miller, A. Pardee, Jr., G. S. Davis, J. W. Mercur, H. M. Whitney, J. H. Johnston and L. Newton. Cash receipts for the year were $33,536—of which sum $27,518 came from entry fees, and $1,324 from transfers. The property of the club is valued at $57,000, of which $15,000 is New York Life Insurance, $10,400 U. S. bonds, $3,000 furniture, $2,000 cash, and the balance the estimated value of herd-books and stereotype plate on hand.

Editor's Table.

☞ A new serial is begun in *Cassell's Family Magazine* for July. It is called "A man of the name of John," and is by Florence M. King. It opens well, and the reader of this *Magazine* will no doubt find it fully as entertaining as its predecessors. "Bunch" is the title of a sketch on the servant girl question by the now famous author of "How to be Happy though Married." "Bunch," be it known, being the name of Sidney Smith's female butler. "Some old School Books," shows us with pen and pencil, how great has been the advance since the days of the "horn book," to the present in the implements for education. Certain "Phases of a Woman's Life," discuss, spinsterhood and widowhood. While the writer does not despise the noble army of old maids, he evidently thinks it is "better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all. An article that will be widely read and freely discussed is "An Englishman on Americanisms." If the author is not answered before the magazine has been many days published, we are greatly mistaken. The Family Doctor has a good deal to say that is very sensible about children's diet. There are hints about the garden for this month. The fashion letters from London and Paris are full of suggestions, and "The Gatherer" has much that is of scientific interest.

☞ The July *Wide Awake* has an interesting article on what sort of a boy George Washington was, with another hatchet story as good as the cherry-tree story—and more human. Charles Egbert Craddock's story begun in the June number halt at a coon-hunt. The other story-tellers stop to take breath as they can. *Wide Awake* is as bright and full and solid and good as ever. $2.40 a year; but there isn't a boy or girl that can't get it for work.

☞ "*The Popular Science Monthly*" for July contains several articles bearing on the interests of the business world. Foremost among them is the first of a series by David A. Wells, on "The Economic Disturbances since 1873," in which the author describes the progress of the present business depression, and mentions the various causes that have been assigned for it in the leading commercial countries. Of more directly scientific interest is Professor's Farlow's "The Task of American Botanists," which inquires in what field of the science our students can best labor, and in which a just appreciation is given of the work of amateurs. A sketch and portrait are published of Dr. Isaac Lea, the American conchologist, who has recently died between ninety and a hundred years old. The views of Dean Burgon, of Chiches ter, on evolution, and the Anti-Poverty Society's "Fight against Poverty," are discussed in the "Editor's Table." New York: D. Appleton & Company. Fifty cents a number, $5 a year.

☞ The July number of *Harper's Magazine* opens with a very strong article, in the series of "Great American Industries," on Printing, continuing the important article in the previous Number on Paper. Though an old subject, it is treated most freshly and concisely, and with special attention to the least familar parts of the industry which is most intimately identified with the present civilization. Edwin A. Abbey contributes a charming set of eight pictures, illustrating the old anonymous ballad of "Philada." One of the pages, "Will had her to the Wine," is the frontispiece of the number. Apropos of the Fourth of July, and of the commencement season is an entertaining article by Captain Charles King, U. S. A., upon "Cadet Life at West Point," describing the inner workings of the National military academy, with an abundance of illustrations by L. F. Zogbaum.—Damrell & Upham, Old Corner Bookstore.

Godey's Lady's Book for July appears under the editorship of Mrs. Croly (Jennie June). The fashion department is enlarged, fresh and original designs being used to illustrate the letter press, new departments have been added, and among the contributors are Louise Chandler Moulton, Clinton Scollard, Kate Sanborn and Alice King Hamilton. Whatever will make Godey's Lady's Book more truly a woman's Magazine; whatever will add to its interest or value that comes within the range of possibilities will find a place. Address Ed. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

Current numbers of THE GOLDEN ARGOSY, the eminently successful juvenile weekly published by Frank A. Munsey, at 81 Warren Street, New York, are brimming over with a freight of good things in the shape of stirring stories, spirited pictures, and timely papers on the sports and recreations. The serials now running are by such authors as P. T. Barnum, Horatio Alger, Jr., Edward S. Ellis, Frank H. Converse, Arthur Lee Putnam, and a new one is to be begun immediately by the far-famed Oliver Optic. It is entitled "The Young Pilot of Lake Montoban," and it goes without saying that it will be sure to delight the boys. A series of papers on canvas canoe building supplies some much desired and very seasonable information, while in the department of Stamps, Coins, Curiosities, Sketches and portraits of the Hon. Willam Dorsheimer of the New York Star and St. Clair McKelway of the Brooklyn Eagle.

THE CONSTITUTION CENTENNIAL.

Programme for the Commemoration in Philadelphia Next September.

The celebration of the centennial anniversary of the framing and promulgation of the Constitution of the United States will occur in Philadelphia next September, and active work is now in progress so as to insure a successful commemoration.

Last September a convention of the Governors and Representatives of the thirteen original States was held, and in consequence of this a convention of State delegates was held in December, at which Hon. John A. Kasson of Iowa was elected President and Mr. Hampton L. Carson of Philadelphia Secretary.

The programme now mapped out includes the following exercises: An oration and poem; a military display, in which the United States shall be invited to be represented by each branch of its military and naval service, while the States and Territories send militia; an industrial processional dispiay; a gathering of notables, invitations being extended to the President of the United States and his Cabinet, the Federal Judiciary, Congress and the representatives of all departments of the National Government, to the Governors of each State and Territory, to the Judiciaries and Legislatures of the same and the representatives of the several departments thereof, to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and to the various civic organizations and associations of the Union, and the resident representatives of foreign governments having friendly relations with the United States; the erection of a suitable memorial in the city of Philadelphia.

The appropriations for the celebration have been of good size, Pennsylvania contributing $72,000; Massachusetts, $40,000; Connecticut, $5000; Rhode Island, $2500; Delaware, $2000; and several of the other States offering additional funds, so that the indications are that the commemoration will be well carried out.

The second Federal Convention adopted the constitution, Sep. 17, 1787, though it was not until Sept. 13, 1788, that Congress (eleven States having at last ratified it) appointed the first Wednesday in June, 1789, for the choice of Electors of President and the first Wednesday in March following as the time for beginning proceedings under the Constitution. On July 4, 1788, the citizens of Philadelphia celebrated both the Declaration of Independance and the establishment of the Constitution then ratified by ten of the States. That commemoration was a great one for those days and it is hoped to make this year's equally great for modern times.

CROPS OUT WEST.

The Farmer's Review of Chicago has this crop report: Although no change has taken place in the condition of the ripe and fast ripening winter wheat crop since our report of last week, it is gratifying to note that no material damage is being done to the crop by rust. Harvesting operations are progressing rapidly and the weather is every where favorable for the work. The growing crops are in need of rain in Illinois and western states. The hay crop is very light. Corn prospects are excellent. Fruit prospects are fair. Our reports on the condition of the winter wheat crop in different states are: Fifteen counties in Illinois report an average condition of 83 per cent with slight injury in six counties by fly and rust; 11 counties Indiana report the condition at 88 per cent with injury from insects in three counties; 12 Kansas counties place the average at 60 per cent. and complain in nearly every instance of severe injury to the crop by chinch bugs, winter wheat being an almost total failure in Sedgwick county; 14 counties in Ohio report an average condition of 76 per cent. with very little complaint of fly; 10 Kentucky counties place the average condition at 96 per cent. 12 Michigan counties report an average condition of 95 per cent. 13 counties in Missouri report an average condition of 105 per cent. The condition of spring wheat in the different states follows: Ten Wisconsin counties report an average condition of 83 per cent. 13 counties in Iowa place the average condition at 86 per cent. with little damage by bugs; 11 Minnesota counties report an average of 70 per cent. nine counties in Nebraska place the average at 89 per cent. The crop is in good condition in Dakota. The oat crop has been quite generally damaged by drouth and insects. Indiana, Michigan and Ohio alone report the crop in good condition.

THE BURTON STOCK CAR.

The Burton Stock Car Comprny is a corporation with offices at Boston, Washington, Kansas City and Portland. Their cars are designed for the humane and economic shipment of horses, hogs and sheep, and they have been operated successfully since 1883.

The company had a hearing last week before the Interstate Commissioners at Washington, they claiming that they were discriminated against by about twenty of the main trunk railroads of the West. The company was represented by General Benjamin F. Butler. Against this gentleman were pitted eleven attorneys.

The hearing commenced on June 21 and closed June 23. The Burton Company introduced evidence to prove that the railroads referred to haul cars of other companies doing a like business, and pay the other companies rentals or mileage for the use of its cars; and further, that the railroads discriminated against Burton cars not only by refusing to pay the usual mileage, but also by charging the Burton Company a much greater mileage when the latter furnished cars to the railroads free of charge, in which cars the railroad companies hauled freight, for which they received the same pay from shippers that they would have received had they furnished their own cars. It was also in evidence that the railroads hauled circus and refrigerator cars and other cars of private companies, upon which they paid the usual mileage, whether loaded or empty.

Decision was reserved until after the vacation of the commission.

THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Reply of Railroads to the Order of Secretary Lamar.

All of the land grant railroads of the country have returned answer to Secretary Lamar's order, requiring them to show cause why the several orders of withdrawal from settlement of the lands within their indemnity limits should not be revoked and the lands thrown open to settlement. With but few exceptions, the roads in reply state that if they had their due, they would receive more land than they now have, as much of the land granted them has been pre-empted, and there is no land from which to make selections. The St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad Company take the ground that this matter is beyond the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior. The St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad Company states that it now has a case pending in the supreme court of the United States which will, when decided, determine the status of that road before the law in regard to its land grant. The Atlantic & Pacific railroad state that they have earned 1,000,000 acres more land than they have received.

AN IMPORTANT ELEMENT

Of the success of Hood's Sarsaparilla is the fact that every purchaser receives a fair equivalent for his money. The familiar head line "100 Doses One Dollar," stolen by imitators, is original with and truly only of Hood's Sarsaparilla. This can easily be proven by any one who desires to test the matter. For real economy, buy only Hood's Sarsaparilla. Sold by all druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,
oct30-32t

—A daughter of the late Judge Jeremiah Black is about to publish a biography of her father.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthmo and all throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to reheve human suffsring, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, *149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

oct9-19teow

—The martyr-spy, Nathan Hale, a boy of barely twenty-one years, was marched to the place of his execution on a lovely Sunday morning, before the break of day, September 22, 1776.

* * * * Premature decline of manly powers, nervous debility and kindred diseases, radically cured. Consultation free. Book ten cents in stamps. Address, confidentially, World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Two lions in a menagerie in Cornwall England, lately died of excessive heat.

☞ POND'S EXTRACT, for *every* Pain or Sorenss. A history without a parallel: with but little advertising its sale has extended all over the country. Try it! *For forty years it has stood all the tests.*

—The Swedes living in Chicago are going to erect a monument in memory of Linnaeus in Lincoln Park, at a cost of $50,000. It will be the finest in Chicago, and a fac-simile of the statue of Linnæus at Stockholm.

Boston, Jan. 26, 1886.

Dr. S. A. Tuttle,

Dear Sir:—After using your Elixir two years in my family in fact all difficulties about a horse, I can testify that it is the best thing, without exception, I have ever seen. It has cured horses for me that have been given up by the best veterinaries, and I cheerfully recommend it to any one having charge of a horse.

Yours respectfully, J. M. TARBOX.
Supt. Herdic Phaeton Co., 247 Friend St.

A news item said, "A young married woman recently suicided with Paris Green." They probably went to Canada.

DECAY OF THE BONES,

with some thirty other symptoms, mark the progress of that terrible disease known as catarrh. It advances from stage to stage of fearful annoyance, and if neglected, is certain to end in general debility, and possibly in consumption or insanity. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it at any stage. This medicine has been long before the public, and thousands have been restored to health by its never-failing virtues.

Wm. Ausbin has a popular "dog show." No wonder his patrons "go to the dogs."

DYSPEPSIA—Its Causes and Cure, sent free of charge. By J. H. McAlvin, Lowell, Mass., N. Y. City Treas.

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Try it alongside or brands which advertise attractive "valuations," and see if the latter even equal it in their effect on the soil. Any farmer may thus learn to his own satisfaction the doubtful value of "commercial valuations," as against the agricultural value of a good fertilizer.

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Sizes from 6 ft. to 30 ft. diameter of wheel. For railroad, water supply, irrigation, ventilation and farm use they have no equal. When geared for power they be-come invaluable to enterprising farmers.

The New Champion Anti-Freezing Set Length to Force Pump a specialty. Tanks, Water-Pipe, Hose, etc., a specialty. Full satisfaction guaranteed. Address

L. H. WHEELER,
68 Pearl Street. Boston.

may7—11teow

The Pansy Sewing Machine, $3.50.

THIS is not merely a toy, or gotten up simply to sell. It is what every lady in the land should have, as many are now going through life without a good sewing machine. It makes the popular Wilcox & Gibbs stitch, and will do any kind of work done by a foot-power machine, and do it as well. It is the cheapest, lightest, most simple and fastest running hand machine ever invented. It weighs but 2½ lbs., makes 4 stitches to every turn of the wheel, and is so simple in construction that a child 5 years old can run it, and be amused and benefited. The Pansy is particularly well adapted for ladies travelling, also for servant girls' use. Thousands are now in use, and hundreds of ladies have already testified to its utility. Sent securely packed, prepaid, to any address, on receipt of $3.50.

C. J. BAILEY & CO.,
132 Pearl St., Boston.

My friend is pleased with the machine. It works perfectly. She has made a dress on the little Pansy. This is the most wonderful machine I ever saw.
ANNIE WALKER, Garden City, L. I.

I write to tell you I received the Pansy Sewing Machine all right, and am well pleased. It does splendidly, sewing everything a small family needs. My mother is delighted with it. It is just the trick for her. She is an invalid and her lower limbs, and I cut and carry to her, and she can sit and sew all day. We are all well pleased with it.

I would not trade my Pansy Machine for any large one I ever saw. I have made two dresses, and am making the third on it. Respectfully,
MARY STRATER, Whitinsville, Mass.

je18-4t

The Best Dressing in the World for Ladies' and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes. One bottle will last a lady one year or a gentleman six months.

Price 30 Cents.

Wholesale Trade supplied by

S. SHAWKEY, 5 RUE BOSTON.

For sale by HENRY H. TUTTLE & CO., 638 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON.

apr16-52t

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES.

Greatest inducements ever offered. Now's your time to get up orders for our celebrated Teas and Coffees, and secure a beautiful Gold Band or Moss Rose China Tea Set, Dinner Set, Gold Band Moss Rose Toilet Set, Watch, Brass Lamp, or Webster's Dictionary. For full particulars address

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,
P. O. Box 289. 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

oct9-52t

READ AND RUN.

—The Hartford *Times* says that shad have nearly forsaken the Connecticut.

—Augustin Daly will open his next London season with the "Taming of the Shrew."

—If Russia makes a raid upon Afghanistan the Shah of Persia says that he will look on only.

—Prof. Billroth of Vienna, probably the greatest living surgeon, pronounces Pasteur's hydrophobia treatment a fiasco.

— Hubbard & Farmer, brokers of Hartford, who suspended on Monday, have made an assignment, individually and as a firm, to John H. White.

— While workmen were excavating for a pile for the South Shore railroad bridge near Portsmouth, Ohio, the steep bank caved in, killing six men.

—Thomas Farrell, aged 60 years of Housatonic while sprinkling paris green upon potato plants, inhaled the poison and died, after suffering for thirty hours.

—Mr. Henry Irving, in recognition of Miss Ellen Terry's success in the "Amber Heart," presented her with the play, which he had bought from the author, Mr. Calmour.

—In the recent interesting correspondence between Mr. Bright and Gladstone, the latter addressed his former colleague as "Bright" while Bright wrote "My dear Mr. Gladstone."

— John Dougherty, the City Marshall of Brownsville, Neb., was fatally stabbed on Monday night by James Allen, a desperado whom he was trying to arrest. Allen is in jail.

— Mr. James B. Finch, a well-known business man of Newport, fell from his loft and smashed his leg. Dr. W. T. Bull of New York was sent for. Mr. Finch's condition is serious.

—Eastern money has been loaned at the West on farm mortgages, during the last three years, literally to the extent of millions of dollars. Western loan companies have become numerous of late.

—The managers of the Stillwater fair, Michigan, sold the privilege of running the wheel of fortune, for $150 last year. The wheel-man won $2,000, and this year the fair managers have raised the price to $875.

— The body of a man 5 feet and 8 inches tall was found in the bay at Bay Ridge. It was that of a man about 35 years old, with sandy hair, moustache, and short side whiskers. On the left arm are tattoed the letters "W. R. W.," with two hearts underneath.

— A Coroner's jury investigating the death of Mrs. Sarah Ellen Robinson of Philadelphia, who died on Sunday, as alleged from the effects of a criminal operation at the hands of the Rev. Dr. Thomas B. Miller, has found Miller to be guilty, and he was committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

RED ROSES AND ROBBINS.

June Sights and Sounds and Nostril-Tickling Odors.

Mary E. Spencer, in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Why is it that all the world likes roses and robbins? They are privileged characters. A man will let a robin eat his fruit that he would kill any other bird for doing. They know their immunity and presume on it. There is one on my lawn now, leaning back and tugging at a worm that he has half way out of the ground. He does not fly away because I look at him, but utters a squeak something like a boy trying to whistle with a bite of apple in his mouth, or a gossip trying to tell a story with her mouth full of pins. But see how skilfully he does it. He intends to have the whole worm or nothing. So he gives one pull, then gives the worm a chance to contract and then relax; when he relaxes Bob gives him another pull, and out comes another inch. So he works patiently—chi! chi!—off he goes with the whole worm. A robin has built a nest in the notch of a Northern Spy apple tree in the swale near my window. A fool would know better. Thomas, my gray cat, walks by, turns one eye very slightly that way, appears not to see, walks on demurely, but his tongue laps out very quickly to catch a drop of water—as we say, his mouth waters.

Do I love the sweet brier? No, I do not. It is uselessly and superfluously thorny. It is like a fish, always mostly made up of bones. But I do love—as I like my robbins they have a homely sentiment about them. One would be lost with a cottage and no roses, or no robins. And the perfume is always healthy. That is the main point of odors. A rose never sickens anybody, but a hyacinth, or magnolia, or even a locust, disturbs some heads and stomachs. Then a good rose—as the old thing-ite Emerson had a good nose—can distinguish a thousand rose odors. There is the honeyed sweetness of "Lord Raglan," and the spicy fragrance of "Sydonia," and the lemon and tea of "Bon Silene." Yes, each rose has its own characteristic breath that comes from the vital centre of the flower.

You cannot plant too many roses. They have the happy faculty of fitting into all places—except very shady ones. They love the sun and they are high livers. You must feed them well if you expect them to do their best for you. Fill the bed fifteen inches deep with rich, strong soil—old, rotted turf, mixed with well-rotted manure. When you plant out your roses press the dirt hard about the plants, and then fling over that a few handfuls of loose dirt. Cut the plants back to a few buds, and then wait patiently. Don't be in too great a hurry to get goodness. All fine things need time to develop.

Of all roses I like Madame Laffray—one of the best, not quite the best—because it is impossible to say which is the sweetest and fairest of all maidens or of all roses. Then, if you want a list of five, add Hermosa, Catherine Mermet, Malmaison, and La France. If you wish for ten, add Sydonia, Jules Margottin, General Jacqueminot, Queen of Bedders and Paul Neyron. Five more splendid roses would be Countess of Oxford, Anna De Diesbach, Madame Closon, Alfred Colomb and Maria Bauman. And five more would be Eliza Boelle, Fisher Holmes, Bon Silene, Captain Christy and Rosy Mora.

THE ROTHSCHILD HEIRESS.

The Rothschild heiress is to have her own way, and will be able to marry the Belgian cavalry officer without serving "specific acts" on her lady mother, says Labouchere in Truth. I rather sympathize with the headstrong fiance. Heiresses ought to marry less than they do for vanity, and more for love, provided they keep their fortunes, or at any rate, their pecuniary independence. Life is all a cheat from first to last. The stronger and more delightful, then, the illusion the better. What so much brightens up existence as the notion that into it a romance is being woven? The effect so produced is not so ephemeral as some might suppose. If we can't indulge in our romances when young, we are sure to make fools of ourselves when romantic fancies most befit us to govern us. The commonplace and matter-of-fact come as much within this law as the imaginative. Indeed, I could adduce, to point my moral, the head of a mammoth and mammonite establishment who would not be out of his element in a party of vestrymen. Heaps and heaps of lucre did not dull in youth his money-making instincts. The daily routine of the counting house were gone through with clockwork regularity. His passions were small and never stormy. The strongest of them was a temperate kind of vanity. He married a double or triple cousin to please his father and to add fortune to fortune. The wife—as beauty—dressed to perfection, had some excellent points, was in touch with the butterflies of Vanity Fair, and yet never did or said a silly thing.

In all reason this ought to have been enough for the kinsman-husband, and he thought it was, for a long spell of his married life. But he now seems to feel that he has had only dreariness to look back to. There were no agreeable surprises, no ups and downs, no startling lights and shadows, no lover's quarrels to be followed by sweet reconciliations. The pair were too well matched, in the carriage-horse sense. She now tries to escape from tedium by busying herself with charities, orchids, and lapdogs. He is fatuous enough to suppose that he may still awake a disinterested interest of a tender sort in some young and artless soul So he goes about in the busy quarters at the hour when the workshops close, wearing an old blouse and a cap with a peak, to pass off for a decent but rather unfortunate artisan. Gold would be rained down upon that be work-girl, who, being deceived by his disguise, took pity on him and tried to sweeten his lot. At his club, when the subject of Verdi's newest opera was being talked about, this Croesus said that he would gladly exchange his white skin for a black one, if he were sure of compensation in the form of a tender-hearted Desdemona.

Cattle Transportation Across the Atlantic.

THE FURNESS LINE,
To and from EUROPE.

Have excellent facilities for the carriage and conveyance of Live Stock.

York City, 2,325 tons; Wetherby, 2,129 tons; Stockholm City, 2,666 tons; Ripon City, 2,141 tons; Baltimore City, 2775 tons; Durham City, 3,092 tons; Boston City, 2,534 tons; Newcastle City, 2,129 tons; Gothenburg City, 2,325 tons; Washington City, 2,296 tons.

The above steamers have brought several thousand Fancy Cattle from Europe to America within the past few years; and have invariably landed the Stock in excellent condition. For particulars of Freight, etc., Apply to C. FURNESS,
jly2-tf 130 State Street, Boston.

WANTED,
A PRODUCTIVE FARM,

OF from 50 to 60 acres, within 15 or 20 miles of Boston, accessible by Sunday trains. Must be well located, and free from dampness and malaria. Large and thrifty apple orchard, well adapted for raising vegetables and small fruits. Good two-story House of 8 or 10 rooms; dry cellar; good water; barn and other outbuildings, all in good condition. Address, stating price and full particulars, *this week*, J. L. A., Massachusetts Ploughman, Boston, Mass. jly2-tf

Frye's Patent Steel Coulter Harrow.

THE BEST IN USE.

The teeth are make of best Spring Steel, Oil Tempered and hammered sharp. They are so arranged that they enter the soil easily, and are not liable to choke with Stones, Stalks, or other rubbish. When desired we supply Teeth and Irons alone, and furnish pattern of frame.

C. H. THOMPSON & CO.,
71 Clinton, 80 and 82 South Market St., and 34 Merchants Row, Boston.

july2-1t

CARRIAGES
Of all Descriptions.

We are now thoroughly supplied with a large and varied stock of fine Carriages, consisting of Berlin Coaches, Broughams, Landaulets, Victorias and Goddard style, Corning and Trotting Buggies of our own special manufacture. Of these we can speak, as we know that in every particular they are the finest which can be built by any one, whether they have a reputation or not.

We have also a large collection of Light and Heavy Carriages from the best New England and New York builders. These we have not the least hesitation in warranting as of the finest, as we purchase from none but the best builders, which our long experience has enabled us to determine, and we carry nothing but first and second grades.

We are thus in a position to furnish our customers with the finest carriages at reasonable prices, as we endeavor to sell for a small profit.

S. A. STEWART & CO.
Carriage Manufacturers and Dealers.
118 & 120 SUDBURY ST., BOSTON.
may7-52t

VICTOR PULVERIZING HARROW.

The most durable, easiest handled, does more and better work than any other harrow in use.

Has two rows of a double gang of steel teeth, (two to each gang), projecting across, curved to right and left, said arms bolted to cross-bar. This construction is very strong and durable and prevents clogging in any condition of soil. The teeth are made of fine tough steel and given a good oil temper and by their peculiar shape they cut, turn, pulverize and level the soil, leaving it in the most perfect condition. Send for circular. On Exhibition and for sale by C. H. THOMPSON & Co., 71 Clinton street, and 80 and 82 South Market street, Boston, Mass.

REYNOLDS BROTHERS.
BROCKTON, MASS.

apr2-26t

BUCKEYE
FORCE PUMP.

Send for Circulars, free.

Works easy and throws a constant stream. Is easily set; is the cheapest and best Pump in the world for deep or shallow wells. Never freezes. Also the

IRON TURBINE WIND ENGINE

Simplest, Strongest, most Durable

PIPE AND FITTINGS, BRASS GOODS.

Drive-well Material of every Description.

Wells Sunk in Earth or Rock.

MAST, FOOS & CO.,
34 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.

feb.26—eowtf

Hall's English Food
—FOR—
Horses, Cattle & Poultry
UNEQUALLED FOR ITS

Purity and Excellence

By any similar preparation in the country. A delicious and health-giving condiment.

Read the following testimonial from Hon. GEO. B. LORING, President New England Agricultural Society:

Hall's English Food Co., 17 Batterymarch street, Boston, Mass.. Dear Sir:—

I have fed the Hall's English Food for Horses and Cattle according to the directions to my Horses, my Cattle being all at grass at this season. The effect was all that could be desired. It improved the condition of the animals and gave them spirit and energy for their work. I can highly recommend it.
Yours truly, GEO. B. LORING.

Sent C. O. D. at the following prices:

25-lb Bag, 100 Feeds,	for	$2.00
50-lb " 200 "	"	3.50
100-lb " 400 "	"	7.00

HALL'S ENGLISH FOOD CO.,
17 Batterymarch Street, Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED in every town.
Send for Circulars. Mention this paper.
may21-52t

SWEET, WHOLESOME BREAD

IS the most satisfactory of all food. Such bread can be ensured by the use of SURPRISE YEAST CAKES. Correspondence solicited with those having difficulty with their bread. Send for samples and our receipts for bread and biscuit to SURPRISE YEAST CO., Boston, Mass.

aug29-1y

CANADA HARD-WOOD UNLEACHED ASHES

In car lots, 14 to 17 tons. This being our only business, our long experience enables us to guarantee the quality to be the "best." Price and pamphlet sent on application to

BUSHOE, JUDSON & STROUP,
apr23-52t Oswego, N. Y.

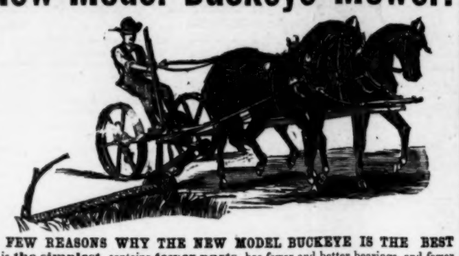
STONINGTON LINE.
INSIDE ROUTE.
—FOR—
NEW YORK SOUTH AND WEST.

Express train leaves Boston & Providence R. R. Station daily (Sundays excepted) at 6:30 P. M.

Tickets and Staterooms secured at Company office, 420 Washington street, cor. State, and at Boston & Providence R. R. Station.

J.W. RICHARDSON, Agent, Boston
A. A. FOLSOM, Supt. B. & P. R. R.

THE STANDARD
New Model Buckeye Mower.



A FEW REASONS WHY THE NEW MODEL BUCKEYE IS THE BEST

It is **the simplest,** contains **fewer parts,** has fewer and better bearings, and fewer places for oiling. It can be understood and kept in order by the ordinary farm hand. Its parts can be tightened, and set up as wear occurs.

Is built on correct mechanical principles. Straight gearing used for quickest speeds. Is **positively the lightest draft.** It is the best braced, the strongest, most durable the best for rough uneven ground, consequently the best for smooth mowing. No loose connections, or knuckle joints.

The easiest to ride upon, the easiest to handle both for team and driver. Will do more work and better work. Will last longer. Costs less for repairs. Extra parts are more easily obtained. No loss of time in the hay field for repairs. It raises the bar higher, and lifts easier to pass obstructions. It is more in use than any other kind, showing its appreciation by the farmers.

The **only Machine** with the **Double Hinge Floating Finger Bar,** adapting itself to all varieties of surface. The only machine in which the Bar Folds Flat Across the Frame, making it as portable as the wagon. The only Machine that can be **Worked With One Horse** with ease.

☞The **only Machine** that can present the above claims as genuine.

Buy the **Standard New Model Buckeye,** and be assured your haying season will be both pleasant and profitable.

THE RICHARDSON MANUFACTURING CO.
MANUFACTURERS,
WORCESTER, MASS.

my21-tf

TIGER RAKE.

Farmers should know that the Tiger is the Standard Rake of the world. It is the strongest Dump Rake ever made. All the repairs wanted for the 25,000 Tiger Rakes now in use in New England, (not including teeth) will not amount to twenty-five dollars during any one season. It has a Fertilizer attachment that sows ashes, plaster, fertilizer, etc., good as any machine made. They are cheap, and go into any "Tiger" Rake. The Tiger will do double the service of any other wheel dump Rake. Be sure and examine it before you buy.

If you want a thoroughly well made, strong and very durable Mower, see the Continental No. 6, made by the Johnston Harvester Co. Their one-horse Mower is a beauty. Agents wanted.

The Heald Tedder has two forks outside the wheels, and is the lightest draft and easiest handling Hay Tedder ever made. Send for circulars.

GEO. TYLER & CO.
43 South Market Street, Boston, Mass.

june1tf

Wanted to Buy.

BY a man of small means, a home with a little land, anywhere in the country. Payments must be easy. Give full particulars, price, terms, etc. Address all particulars to

MAJ. H. LEMKE, 15 Webber Street,
je25-3t Roxbury, Mass.

CONCORD STOCK FARM
CONCORD, MASS.
STANDARD-BRED AND REGISTERED
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN CATTLE
Jersey Cattle, Southdown, Hereford and Cheshire Hogs
Shetland Ponies, Berkshire Pigs.
OFFICE AT STABLES.

Visitors Welcome. Correspondence Solicited.

may21-26teow

ESTABLISHED 1817.

KIMBALL BROTHERS,

CARRIAGES!

We have the LARGEST STOCK to be found in New England, and will make SPECIAL PRICES to reduce stock.

110, 112 and 114 SUDBURY ST.

BOSTON.

June18-52t

OSY HOMES!

How to Build Them. Containing 96 pages and complete designs of 10 low-cost houses, with valuable information for those who wish to build economically. The book will be mailed to any address on receipt of Price, 25 Cents. Liberal terms to the trade. Send for circular.

F. L. SMITH, Architect, 235 Washington St., BOSTON.

apr.16 13t

NEW ENGLAND CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC Boston, Mass.

THE LARGEST and BEST EQUIPPED in the WORLD—100 Instructors, 2,256 Students last year. Thorough Instruction in Vocal and Instrumental Music, Piano and Organ Tuning, Fine Arts, Oratory, Literature, French, German, and Italian Languages, English Branches, Gymnastics, etc. Tuition, $5 to $25; board and room with Steam Heat and Electric Lights, $5.00 to $7.00 per week. Fall Term begins Sept. 8, 1887. For Illustrated Calendar, with full information, address E. TOURJÉE, Dir., Franklin Sq., BOSTON, Mass.

June18—6teow

HOLSTEIN-FRESIANS,

Largest and Best Herd in New England.

We are now offering some of the best heifers coming two years old, and due to calve next Spring, that have ever been sold in the country. Also have some bull calves from our best cows that are first-class animals. Prices reasonable. Visitors welcome. Come and examine this herd before you buy.

Lake View Farm,
NORTH ANDOVER, MASS.
W. A. RUSSELL, Proprietor.
J. C. POOR, Manager. jan1tf

CORN SHELLER.

Patented Nov. 23, 1886.

WONDERFULLY effective, durable, and cheap. Manufactured by the patentee

A. H. PATCH, CLARKSVILLE, TENN.

Separates corn from the Cob, and does perfect work The best small Sheller made. It may be seen in operation at

220 Devonshire St., Room 20, Boston, Mass.

Description and terms by mail if desired.

jan15-52t

CUSTOM MADE PANTS $3.

Vests to Match for $2.25.

Also, FULL SUITS at Popular Prices.

Send 6 cts. for Samples of Cloths, rules for self-measurement, and other particulars showing how we can make to measure, a pair of

The Celebrated Bay State Pants, For $3.

We give excellent value for the money incredible as it may seem. Satisfaction guaranteed. Reference: American Express Co., Boston. Address

BAY STATE PANTS CO., 32 Hawley St., Boston, MASS.

may7.13t

Send for Samples of

Water-Proof Leather Oil,
AND KEEP YOUR
HARNESSES,
BOOTS AND SHOES
SOFT.

CANTON PAINT AND OIL CO

(MELROSE, MASS.)

nov13 52t

I DO A LITTLE GARDENING.

Once, only once, I attempted to train the bucolic cucumber and the early York cabbage to maturity. I will say right here, as a promulgator of garden-sass I am an utter failure. I am a great advisory agent; but when it comes to the point of irrigating the marrow-fat pea I pass my hand to my partner to play.

I had an elegant little garden in the embryo and chaotic state to begin with. For ten years of my married state I have been robbed, ruthlessly robbed, by the green and moist grocer who deals in small fruits and canned Lima beans. When I acquired that garden and the mortgage thereof, I made up my mind to send the grocer into insolvency or grow a dull pain in the back and callouses upon my hands.

The green and moist grocer is still doing business at the same old stand; and I do not see that my onslaught has made any perceptible difference with his trade—so far as my bill is concerned.

That garden of mine was in the raw when I acquired it. I used to take special delight prowling about the outskirts of that piece of ground before it had become wholly and conclusively mine. It was a garden that any man would pine to get rid of. I will sell it to-day for 50 per cent. off; but I must not digress.

The first day I turned up ten quarts of fishing-worms, and had all my neighbors following my spade with empty tomato-cans and looks of expectancy. I went with them and caught one horn-dace and a severe cold. After I recovered from the attack of horn-dace, or cold, I don't know which, I recommenced to spade my garden. I turned up ten thousand beef bones with eyeletholes in them, seven horn-handled knives, twenty-two suspender buckles, and a Revolutionary shell.

The shell went off.

I didn't plant any garden that year, and I haven't since, but I've got the finest tennis-court in this town. If you want to make me real mad just murmur garden to me.

—[Judge.

—A company of titled Frenchmen are breeding Arabian horses on the Lame Johnny Creek in Dakota.

A TERRIBLE FIRE

arouses the sympathies of a whole city. And yet the wild havoc of disease startles no one. Sad to relate, women suffer from year to year with chronic diseases and weaknesses peculiar to their sex, knowing that they are growing worse with every day, and still take no measures for their own relief. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" is the result of life-long and learned study of female complaints. It is guaranteed to cure.

Best Harness in the World

For the money; largest stock and best variety in Boston; robes, blankets, horse and stable furnishings. E. F. WYER & CO., 63 Sudbury St., Boston.

feb5—26t

Boy Wanted.

FROM 13 to 16 years of age to work on a Farm and drive horses; one without parents preferred. Permanent home for right party. Address

L. J.
je25-2t South Ashburnham, Mass.

LADIES

Enamel your Range twice a year, tops once a week and you have the finest-polished stove in the world. For sale by all Grocers and Stove Dealers.

apr2—13t

CLARENCE S. BURR,
Manufacturer and Importer of
FINE HARNESSES
AND HORSE FURNISHINGS.
21 Milk Street, Boston.

may7-13t

Michigan and Canada Ashes

As a Fertilizer. Leached and unleached Hard-wood Ashes delivered in car-loads at your nearest Railroad Station at low prices. Quality and quantity guaranteed. Write for prices.

JAMES HARTNESS,
my21-26t Detroit, Mich.

WE WANT YOU! a live energetic man or woman needing profitable employment to represent us in every county. Salary $25 per month and expenses, or a large commission on sales if preferred. Goods staple. Every one buys. Outfit and particulars Free. STANDARD SILVERWARE CO., BOSTON, MASS.

oct23—52t

HIRES IMPROVED ROOT BEER

25 CENTS PACKAGE

Makes Five Gallons of a delicious, sparkling temperance beverage. Strengthens and purifies the blood. Regulates the Liver. Delicacy commended to all. Sold by druggists and storekeepers everywhere.

$5 to $8 a day. Samples worth $1.50, FREE Lines not under the horse's feet. Write BREWSTER SAFETY REIN HOLDER CO., Holly, Mich. oct9-52t

QUINCY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

CHAS. A. HOWLAND, *Pres. and Treas*
WM. H. FAY, *Secretary.*

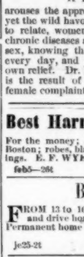
BOSTON OFFICE,
NO. 27 STATE STREET.

Local Agents in every town.

Cash Fund, April 1, 1886.....$308,881.50
Amount at Risk.....$28,821,345.00
Surplus over Re-Insurance.....$202,265.00
Required for Re-Insurance.....$226,176.50
Dividends, 60 per cent. on 5 years; 40 per. cent. on 3 years; 20 per cent. on all others.

dec23-52w

SUFFERERS



FROM
Nervous Debility, Youthful Indiscretions, Lost Manhood,
BE YOUR OWN PHYSICIAN!

Many men, from the effects of youthful imprudence, have brought about a state of weakness that has reduced the general system so much as to induce almost every other disease, and the real cause of the trouble scarcely ever being suspected, they are doctored for everything but the right one. Notwithstanding the many valuable remedies that medical science has produced for the relief of this class of patients, none of the ordinary modes of treatment effect a cure. During our extensive college and hospital practice we have experimented with and discovered new and concentrated remedies. The accompanying prescription is offered as a certain and speedy cure, as hundreds of our patients in practice have been restored to perfect health by its use after all other remedies failed. Perfectly pure ingredients must be used in the preparation of this prescription.

℞—Serpholein, 4 drachms.
Helonin Diosa, 4 drachms.
Celosin, 8 grains.
Ext. ignatiæ amaræ (alcoholic), 2 grains.
Ext. lupulandra, 2 scruples.
Aqua q. s.
Mix.

Make 60 pills. Take 1 pill at 8 p.m., and another on going to bed. In some cases it will be necessary for the patient to take two pills at bedtime, making the number three a day. The remedy is adapted to every condition of nervous debility, whether the result be in either sex, and specially in those cases resulting from imprudence. The reparative powers of the remedies are truly astonishing, and its use continued for a short time changes the languid, debilitated, nervous condition to one of renewed life and vigor.

As we are constantly in receipt of letters of inquiry relative to the above, we would say to those who would prefer to obtain it of us, by mail, in a secret package, containing sixty powerful pills, carefully compounded, will be sent by mail, prepaid, from our private laboratory, or we will furnish 6 packages, which will cure most cases, for $5.

Address or call on

NEW ENGLAND MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
24 TREMONT ROW,
BOSTON, MASS.

nov12—52t

WE STILL HOLD THE LEAD
WITH THE

New Tilting Bar 45,557 Sold in 1886.

WALTER A. WOOD, NEW ENCLOSED GEAR MOWER.

We assert without fear of contradiction that this is the best Mower ever produced.

NEW CHAMPION RAKE,

With patent oscillating cleaner and sled runner teeth which prevent scratching, and do not gather trash that may be laying on the ground.

HAYING TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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COMMON SENSE AS APPLIED TO MEDICINE.

It is a well-known fact, and one that appeals to the judgment of every thinking person, that the physician who devotes his whole time to the study and treatment of a certain class of diseases, must become more skilful in that class of diseases than he who attempts to treat every ill to which flesh is heir, without giving special attention to any class of diseases. Men, in all ages of the world, who have become famous, have devoted their lives to some special branch of science, art, or literature.

By thorough organization, and subdividing the practice of medicine and surgery in this institution, every invalid is treated by a specialist or one who devotes special attention to the particular class of diseases to which the case belongs. The advantage of this arrangement must be obvious. Medical science offers a vast field for investigation, and no physician can, within the brief limits of a life-time, achieve the highest degree of success in the treatment of *every* malady incident to humanity.

OUR FIELD OF SU

The Poet's Corner.

THE FORSAKEN.

[This poem, written by "Stella" (Mrs. Estella Ann Lewis), when she was but fourteen years old, Edgar A. Poe said was "the most beautiful ballad of its kind ever written."]

It hath been said that for all who die there is a tear,
Some pining, bleeding heart to sigh o'er ev'ry bier;
But in that hour of pain and dread, who will draw near
Around my humble couch and shed one fare-well tear?

Who'll watch life's fast departing ray in deep despair,
And soothe my spirit on its way with holy prayer?
What mourner 'round my bier will come in weeds of woe,
And follow me to my long home, solemn and slow!

When lying in my clayey bed in icy sleep,
Who there, by pure affection led, will come and weep?
By the pale moon implant the rose upon my breast,
And bid it cheer my dark repose, my lowly rest?

Could I but know when I am sleeping low in the ground,
One faithful heart would there be keeping watch all around,
As if some gem lay shrined beneath that sod's cold gloom,
'Twould mitigate the pang of death, and light the tomb.

Yes, in that hour, if I could feel from halls of glee
And beauty's presence one would steal in secrecy,
And come and sit and weep by me in night's deep moon,
Oh! I would ask of memory no other boon.

But, ah! a lowlier fate is mine, a deeper woe,
From all I love in youth's sweet time I soon must go,
Draw 'round me my pale robes of white in a dark spot,
To sleep through death's long dreamless night, lone and forgot.

Ladies' Department.

"EVERY INCH A QUEEN."

BY MRS. RAYMOND BLATHWAYT.

[Wide Awake for July.]

There was once a Prince who wanted to marry a Princess, but (and a very great BUT in this case) she was to be a *real* princess.

That is the way in which one of Hans Anderson's stories commences, and I find it a very good beginning for what I want to say.

It seems that, even in Fairy-land, there are many make-believe princesses; and it is so true there, as in our every-day world, that you cannot make a Queen by just putting a crown on her head. Hans Anderson's *real* princess was discovered at last by her being so delicate and sensitive that her rest was disturbed by a single, small, hard, round pea placed under twenty mattresses, and twenty eider-down beds. This bit of fiction is like a nut, and if you only take the trouble to crack it, you will find in it a sweet, sound kernel of truth.

A Royal nature is not less, but more than an ordinary one—it can bear more, believe more, perceive more, and accomplish more. And so it happens that there are, and have been, many queens who never wore an earthly crown, and many crowned who were by no means royal.

In almost every town and village of the British Isles, we are this year celebrating the Jubilee of the reign of our Sovereign Lady, whose royal nature has made her indeed a true Queen, and given her an empire over all hearts. I am sure that the eyes of all American boys and girls will be turned backwards to the old country during the last days of June, and their hearts will be one with those of the boys and girls of England in wishing to know all that they can of the true Queen whose long and prosperous reign forms an epoch in the History of Nations.

I must tell my story briefly, because so much is already familiar to you, though you may not have looked upon it from the people point of view, which is what I ask you to do now, and to tell me whether or not you think the Queen we honor is a queen indeed.

One May day, sixty-eight years ago, a baby was born in the stately old palace Kensington, and laid in a soft white cradle by her mother's side. Very few people could had any idea what a brilliant destiny lay before the little helpless babe. Her father, the good Duke of Kent, seems to have had some thought of it, for he would often say, as he held up his blue-eyed "Mayflower," as he called her: "Look at her well! she will yet be Queen of England."

He did not live to see the fulfilment of his prophecy, but others, while the princess was still in her babyhood. She grew up the sole care of her widowed mother, who strove to train the child fitly to fill the high position which might some day be hers. The training was simple and sensible to the last degree—early hours, orderly habits, obedience, punctuality, courteous manners to all, kindly consideration for the feelings of others, and perseverance in overcoming difficulties. It seems always to have been impressed upon the child that her high position entailed more, instead of less work, greater self-denial instead of more self-indulgence. Much of her time was spent in the open air, riding on a donkey decked with blue ribbons; and the beautiful child, full of sweetness and animation, was a centre of interest wherever she went. As she grew older she might be seen, in a large straw hat, and white cambric pelisse, playing in the old palace garden. She was always expected to finish whatever she began. When scarcely four years old, she one day flung down her toy-rake while playing in a hay-field, but was bidden to return and complete the work she had begun. A lady who saw her one day when she was about six years old, in Esher church when she was the guest of her uncle the King of the Belgians at Claremont, says that the day was hot, and a wasp was skimming round the unveiled summer bonnet of the little girl, whose eyes were fixed upon the old clergyman in his pulpit, so that neither saw the wasp, nor the whisking of a protective handkerchief behind her; her whole mind was bent upon listening, because she had to remember and repeat to her mother afterwards, the text and the heads of the sermon.

She was always taught to be exactly truthful. One morning her mother coming into the school-room, asked the governess how the Princess behaved at her lessons. "Once she was rather troublesome," was the reply. But the little girl touched her arm, and said, "No, Lehzen, *twice*, don't you remember?"

She was twelve years old before she was made aware of the great destiny that might be hers. Her governess, the Baroness Lehzen, has described how her little pupil was affected by it. When she saw how near to the throne she was, the Princess remarked, "Now many a child would boast, but they don't know the difficulty. There is much splendor, but there is much responsibility." And it was the feeling of responsibility that led her directly after to give her little hand to her governess, and say: "I will be good! I understand now why you urged me to learn even Latin. I will be good!" There is nothing more pathetic and striking in her whole history, I think, than this reiterated, "I will be good" on learning that she might some day become Queen of a mighty realm; for it was the feeling that if God called her to so high a position, He would require more from her, and not less than others.

When she was fifteen she was confirmed, and on that occasion, the Archbishop of Canterbury solemnly set before the Princess Victoria the manifold duties of her high position. She listened in rapt attention, but presently her eyes filled with tears, and she drooped her young head to her mother's shoulder, as if seek in the shelter of her love, a support under the weight of the coming responsibilities. Very shortly after this, she happened to hear about a young woman who had come into the deepest distress and poverty by the sudden death of her husband. The Princess at once gave her ten pounds out of her own purse, to which her mother added a similar sum. She carried it to the poor woman herself, speaking words of comfort and hope to her. Afterwards, when she became Queen of England, she never forgot this poor woman.

Just after Princess Victoria passed her eighteenth birthday, the King died. One June morning, very early, four grave and wearied gentlemen, one of whom was Archbishop of Canterbury, craved admission to the old palace gate. The sun was just risen in a blaze of glory, the birds were singing in the gardens, but the inmates of the palace were wrapped in slumber so profound that it might almost have been the enchanted palace of the Sleeping Beauty. They knocked and rang once more, and at length an attendant came, from whom they demanded audience of the Princess Victoria. It was only just five o'clock and the young princess was sleeping soundly and sweetly. No matter. "We are come on business of state to the Queen, and even her sleep must give place to that." The young Queen on her part did not keep the message-bearers waiting. In a few minutes she came into the room in a loose white night-gown and shawl, her night-cap thrown off, and her hair falling on her shoulders, her feet in slippers, tears in her eyes, but perfectly collected and dignified. This strange scene has been painted by a member of the Royal Academy, and is on exhibition at Burlington House just now.

It is said that, after having heard their announcement, she turned to the Archbishop, with tears standing in her eyes, and said: "I say ask your prayers." This was the first act of her reign, to seek counsel of the King of Kings who alone could give her a wise and understanding heart wherewith to rule a great nation. She had occasion to write at once to her aunt, and addressed her letter to "The Queen of England." One of the attendants ventured to suggest, "Your Majesty, you are the Queen of England." "Yes," was her thoughtful reply, "but the widowed Queen is not to be reminded of the fact first *by me*."

Amongst other formalities of the succession, two Royal Dukes, her uncles, both old men, knelt before her to take the oath of allegience. Her color rose, and with gentle grace she kissed them both, saying to the elder, "Do not kneel, I am still your niece, Victoria."

Her girlishness, her youth, her anxious desire to do her duty to the full, her tender consideration for every one, produced a profound impression. Everybody spoke her praises, and the enthusiasm of the nation reached a pitch when, in due course, the crown of England was placed upon her young head. When the Royal procession left the Abbey after the coronation, and returned to Buckingham Palace, a bark of joy was the first sound to greet the young Queen, and, regardless of her royal state, forgetful of all the splendor of the ceremonial in which she herself had played the most conspicuous part, she sprang forward to return with girlish warmth the caresses of her favorite little dog "Dash."

After this the hero came into the story, and we all know how "Albert the good" wooed and won the little "Mayflower" of England, the Princess Victoria, now his Sovereign Lady, and Queen. Of him in his childhood it was said, "even in his play he was a hero." There were great rejoicings when the wedding was celebrated, for all people were pleased by her choice. After this began their simple, noble life together, which no breath of slander ever had power to dim. Their mutual desire was to raise the character of court life, and to set such an example as all might strive to follow.

I cannot even attempt to give you the barest summary of the many interesting incidents of their reign; their record has become history now, and you may study it for yourself. Just one or two in illustration of my purpose I must mention, and then I have done. I want you to see how the queenly heart has ever beaten in sympathy with her people. No crushing calamity, no season of mourning, has ever passed without an answering throb being awakened in her bosom.

During the Crimean War her heart was weighed down with sorrow for her soldiers called upon to endure such crushing hardships. On one occasion, when lord Raglan paid a flying visit to Windsor, the royal children said to him, "You must hurry back to Sebastopol and take it, or else it will kill mamma."

Sorrow and loss never narrow noble natures—and even when her woman's heart was wrung to the very core by the death of him who had indeed been her comfort and stay, the queenly heart lived on and felt more keenly still the sufferings of others. Her sympathies could stretch to other lands, also, and when the great and good President Lincoln died, she wrote to his widow a letter which her son described as "the out-gushing of a woman's heart-felt sympathy." There flashed a message, too, from our queen to Mrs. Garfield in her hour of bitter bereavement—sorrow made the two woman's hearts beat as one, although the great ocean rolled between: "Words cannot express the deep sympathy I feel with you in this terrible moment. May God support and comfort you, as he alone can."

Many women can be tender to the griefs of their own family circle, yet cold and hard to the great world beyond; but a Queen, as I have shown you, must be more than a woman, even in her sympathies, in order to be truly a Queen.

Just one more instance of this tender, and delicate oneness with the hearts of those whom great sorrow has almost broken, and then I have done.

You all know something of Charles Gordon's career of unsullied splendor, and the awful tragedy which crowned his "Christ-like life with a christ like death;" and can imagine, I have no doubt, with what tenfold intensity such a death must have been felt by those nearest and dea est to him. There was one heart on which the blow fell more severely than on the rest, that of the devoted sister to whom so many of his letters were addressed. What earthly hand but the Queen's could be stretched forth to heal a sorrow like this? Miss Gordon was sent for to Windsor. Amongst the many Royal possessions at Windsor Castle, is one carefully treasured—General Gordon's Bible, the gift of his sister to the Queen.

Not less sympathy than another woman would feel for a sister's pain, but more being a Queen:

"No heart doth bleed
In all thy kingdom, but the pain
Throbs in Thine own, and not in vain!"

A STORY OF THE SOUTH.

Under the above title, we find in an exchange an interesting story, too long for our columns, from which we take the following:

In a Southern State, what the negroes called "De Bad Gang," with headquarters at a crossroads whisky-shop, were in the habit of riding over the country nights, committing various outrages. Finally, they killed an old negro and others. The negroes became so alarmed that they hid nights in the swamps. The neighboring planters and good citizens offered $500 reward for detection of the criminals. But the outrages still continued. One night a colored boy overheard them plan to hang a colored preacher who had publicly denounced them. The boy hurried through the woods to warn the preacher, and here we begin the story:

Bursting into the cabin just as the venerable old man and his wife, Aunt Fay, were in the act of kneeling for their evening's devotions, he startled them almost out of their wits by screaming: "Oh, unc' yuh's gone! Yuh's a los' man! De Gang's a comin' to kill yuh, suah! Oh, oh, unc', unc'!"

"Wut's de matter wid yuh, chile?" cried Aunt Fay, catching Lafe by the arm. "Is yuh done gone crazy?"

"Oh, Unc' Tobe," said Lafe, excitedly, "I'se done seen de 'Gang' up de road—tousans oh dem! An' I heerd 'em say dey was comin' heah to hang yuh? Oh, dey's comin', dey's comin, dus back dar!"

"Yuh's suah, chile?" queried Uncle Tobe, earnestly.

"Es as suah as I've 'live!" replied Lafe.

"Oh, fadder!" cried Aunt Fay, wringing her hands, "run to de swamp, fadder, run! Oh, Lordy sabe us from dis wicked world! Run, fadder, run, run, run!"

The old minister drew himself up proudly "Run, an' lebe yuh heah to be 'bused by de Philistin? Nebber! I trus' myself in the good Lord's han's. He sabed de Hebrew chilun, an' Jonah. He sabe all dat ax him prop'ly. Les us pray," and down the trusting old couple knelt, while Uncle Tobe poured forth a simple but eloquent appeal for succor in their present time of need. Lafe quietly slipped outside to see if the "Gang" were in sight. He had decided that the best plan would be to run for the plantation, nearly two miles distant, and give the alarm. A short, wide sack, half full of sweet potatoes the donation of Uncle Tobe's former master, stood beside the door. Lafe picked it up, carried it to a thicket near by and emptied it. "Dey shan't spoil dem, anyway," thought he. Then he glanced up at the bright, silvery moon, and apparently made an important discovery, for he suddenly ducked his wooly head, ran a few steps, and stood like a statue fully ten seconds.

"Je ru—sa—lim!" he slowly ejaculated. Stood a few moments longer, slapped his hands together, and exclaimed, softly, "I does it." His mouth spread from ear to ear, and he jumped up and down and turned a handspring. Three feet above his head hung the thing that had inspired his peculiar antics. Catching up an old stool, Lafe placed it in position, mounted it, took out his well-worn but sharp pocket-knife, and with the utmost caution and bated breath cut the thing loose. Another moment and he had dropped it into the sack and safely closed the mouth by twisting it like a rope. Then he drew his prize into the cabin, closed the door and bolted it just as the first of the "Gang" rode up. Uncle Tobe heard them, and quietly arose. "Unc' Tobe," said Lafe, holding to his sack, "yuh' jus' lef' em ter me. I take keer oh dem dis time."

"No, chile," replied Uncle Tobe, advancing toward the door, "let me speak wid 'em."

"Go back, go back!" cried Lafe, frantically waving his hands and excitedly rolling his eyes. "Don' cum near, don' cum near. Auntie, blow out de candle. Une', don' yuh say one wud. I done talk wid 'em. I done tell 'em *somefin*!"

Aunt Fay blew out the light, and in silence and trepidation the three awaited the coming of the evil-minded rabble outside.

The "Gang" dismounted and secured their horse, then approached the cabin door in a body.

"Uncle Tobe!" called out the leader.

"Wut yuh want?" answered Lafe.

"We want old Tobe. Come out of thar, Tobe; we want ter tickle yer eah."

"Wut fur yuh want Tobe?" asked Lafe.

"Open this doah."

"I'se afraid," replied Lafe, unwinding the top of the sack.

"If yer don't open it, we'll bust it open fur ye."

Lafe drew out the pin, jerked open the door, flirted the sack in their faces and threw it out, then instantly banged the door shut again and held it.

A volley of terrible oaths, quickly succeeded by yells of pain and dismay, followed this action, and soon their was a regular stampede of both men and horses.

"Chile, chile! wut yuh gone done?" cried Uncle Tobe, apprehensively.

"I done punish de 'Gang' wid de good Lord's weepins!" answered Lafe, triumphantly.

"Wut did yuh done punish 'em wid chile?"

"Wid a big nes' o' 'ornets, unc'!"

"De good Lord hab done sabe us; bress His name!" cried Uncle Tobe, reverently. "Let us gib tanks fur our deliberance." And as they knelt, the devout old man offered up a heartfelt prayer of thanksgiving and praise. Immediately afterward Lafe made a run for the plantation. Arriving there, he lost no time in telling his employer of what had occurred. That gentleman promptly sent a guard of six trusty stalwart men down to Uncle Tobe's cabin to protect him from any further annoyance during the night.

Early the next morning, accompanied by Lafe, he drove to the village and notified the authorities of what had taken place. To say that the story created a sensation does not half express it. It created the greatest excitement ever known in that section, and Lafe was the hero of the hour. The Sheriff determined to bring the "Gang" to justice.

After this the hero came into the story, and we all know how "Albert the good" wooed and won the little "Mayflower" of England, the Princess Victoria, now his Sovereign Lady, and Queen. Of him in his childhood it was said, "even in his play he was a hero." There were great rejoicings when the wedding was celebrated, for all people were pleased by her choice. After this began their simple, noble life together, which no breath of slander ever had power to dim. Their mutual desire was to raise the character of court life, and to set such an example as all might strive to follow.

He first arrested the young son of a leading planter, whom he found with his face badly swollen from the hornet stings; and having a clear case against him, advised him to confess and turn State's evidence. In this he was ably seconded by the young man's father who was terribly shocked by his son's complicity in such an affair.

The result was, nine men were bound over to appear at the next term of court, fourteen precipitately left the State, the old "whisky-shop" was razed to the ground, and the "Bad Gang" was utterly extirpated.

At a meeting of the leading citizens it was unanimously decided that Lafe Bobbs had, by his strategem, exposed and broken up the "Gang," and was entitled to the reward of $500 offered by the planters. The money was duly paid over, and Lafe invested it so wisely that to-day he is one of the wealthiest and most respected colored man in that portion of the State.

ECHOES.

[From the London Spectator.]

As one who walks upon a wintry night,
Through unknown streets, to reach the Minster door,
Guide not his footsteps by the gusty light,
But by the clangor that the wild bells pour:
Yet oft he pauses, when in the wind's roar
Some louder echo calls him to the right;
And much he joys when, full of angels bright,
He sees the great rose-window flame before.

So if the wanderer in life's ways attend
To catch the heavenly carillon, above
Its earthly echoes, nature, art and love;
Then in his ears, as earth's sweet voices end,
The bells sound clearer, and before his eyes
Bright windows open in the darkening skies.

A SUDDEN DISAPPEARANCE.

BY WILLIAM O. STODDARD.

"Randall," said the Colonel of Artillery to the red-faced young man before him, "these are what I wish to have delivered first. You must exercise great care in handling them. They do not go off too easily, but a smart tap right here will explode them."

His finger was on the nose of a three-inch percussion shell, as he spoke. It was a very neatly finished affair, of a new pattern, from which important results were expected by artillerists. The shells were to explode on striking, and a shattering thing in front of them in a thoroughly scientific manner.

"All right, sir," said Randall. "We'll get them out on the levee as fast as we can, and the ammunition wagons can come for them."

"I'll not send any until you report a sufficient number of shell ready for transportation."

"All right, sir," said Randall, as he touched his hat and marched out of the Colonel's quarters; but he added to himself:

"They're a little the worst-looking death-machines I ever saw. I shall be glad when the last of them is on the levee."

He was mate of one of the smaller ironclad, "turtle-back" gunboats of the Mississippi squadron, and had been detailed in charge of an ammunition barge or "powder-boat." She had been towed down the river, with a full cargo, and now lay with her head against the levee at the "powder-landing," between three and four miles above Memphis.

It was early in the fourth year of the Civil War, and it was well understood that a great deal of ammunition would yet be required.

An hour or so later, Randall stood at his post upon the stern of the barge, watching a score of colored "roustabouts," who were going and coming, busily employed in removing the percussion shells called for by the Colonel.

Every man of them was deeply impressed with the solemnity of the work he was doing, and was visibly afraid of each burden he brought up from the hold of the barge. As the customary shouting and singing had subsided into a befitting gravity. There were no loungers on the levee, for the sentries posted at suitable distances prevented the approach of unauthorized persons. No other craft of any sort was moored near the barge which contained so many tons of compressed power and agony.

The ridge of the levee was many feet above the river level, and was already lined with the terrible cylinders, whose yet undimmed copper glistened in the sunshine.

"Nearly done," said Randall, aloud, "and I'm glad of it. Can't say I've any nerves to speak of, but I'd rather move a hundred loads of mere powder or ordinary shell. I don't like those things."

He glanced down at the muddy torrent of the Mississippi, rushing by in mill-race haste, and added:

"I'd be safer in the middle of the river than I am here."

He was undoubtedly a man of courage, and his nerves were such as fitted him for his present duty, but he was unable to put away from him a strong sense of the lonely peril of his post. Neither could he avoid a kind of vague calculation of the enormous destructive forces chained in the cargo concealed by the deck he stood upon.

Tramp, tramp, tramp, with sombre steadiness, the athletic "roustabouts" went down the companion-way, or came up again; each, at return, bearing one more of the new explosives. These did not make an unduly heavy shoulder-load, and there was no apparent danger of an accident. The veteran artillerymen, down in the hold, who superintended the picking up and shouldering, had been ceaseless in his admonitions, and every shell had been lifted with a clear understanding that, as one "roustabout" expressed it:

"Ef I should sneeze, de shell would take dat advantage and go off."

A transport-steamer, coming down the river, seemed to sheer away from the "powder-landing," as if it were a place to be shunned; and Randall may have been justified in asserting that:

"The gulls fly high over it, and even the buzzards wouldn't light on a dead mule if he lay on this levee. It's dreary work."

So it was, and without extra pay or honor, except for the "roustabouts," who received double wages. They were all picked men, and as well fitted for that service as any white men, but the Colonel of Artillery had remarked of them:

"I'd rather lose them than as many volunteers, if anything should happen."

All war material, human or other, has its assignable value when the question of its expenditure has to be raised. Even a commanding general knows what regimentsle can best afford to report as part of the price paid for a victory. The Colonel did not put any estimate upon Randall or the old artilleryman down in the hold of the barge.

The latter was now mopping his forehead with his bandanna, and saying to the arriving squad of "roustabouts":

"Only a couple of dozen more, boys, and then we can get out of this oven. It's almost hot enough to fire a barrel of gunpowder, without any fuse or match either."

Each in turn picked up and shouldered the shell assigned to him, and wheeled toward the companion-way.

Randall, on the stern of the barge, with his pencil and tally-book in his hand, took due note of every man and shell, but now and then seemed disposed to turn and stare for a second or so at the yellow flood which went swirling and eddying by.

"I could do it," he said, "if an accident should happen, only there wouldn't be any warning. First, I'd know I shouldn't know anything."

At that moment a long, lank, loosely-built "roustabout" came up the narrow stairway, with a gleaming tube of copper and iron on his left shoulder.

"That's the left-handed man from Cairo," said Randall. "His bones are put together with strings. Hullo!" A small, sharp nail had worked its way out of some ragged pocket and had fallen upon the deck, with its heel in a crack and its point so aimed that the next forward step of the loose man drove one of his bare, splay feet heavily against it. There was a sharp yell, a sudden forgetfulness of the warnings of the old artilleryman, and Randall saw the shell pitched recklessly, point forward, toward the deck of the barge.

He did not wait for it to strike. Wheeling instantly, he sprang out, with all his power, in a swift, headlong dive, which carried him deep below the rushing waters of the Mississippi. Behind him, as he struck the surface, rang a sharp explosion; and then, with a short interval whose seconds no man counted, a great column of flame and blackness shot upward for a hundred feet into the air, accompanied by a vast volume of stunning sound—the voices of many detonations blended thunderously into one.

Nearly a minute later, Randall's head came out of the water, many rods down the river.

"They're all gone!" he exclaimed.

He was a good swimmer, and an eddy aided him to reach the bank. He hurried to the spot where a yawning rift in the side of the levee now marked the landing-place of the powder-barge. There was no other sign that any such boat had ever been there, except the long, gleaming rows of percussion shells yet lying just beyond the ridge. Not one of them had been exploded by the concussion.

When the Colonel of Artillery came galloping up, half an hour later, Randall touched his hat and pointed at the shells on the levee.

"Colonel," he said, "that's about all the report I can make."

"I heard the other report," said the Colonel, "and so did all Memphis. How did you manage to escape!" That report also was briefly made. "I could hear the explosion while I was under water. It jarred me all to pieces."

The Colonel took off his hat and remarked, with strong emphasis: "Now, that's what I call presence of mind!"

A TALE IN DIPLOMACY.

An American House With a History.

[New York Letter to the Chicago Herald.]

The illness of Mr. Corcoran makes one think of the vicissitudes not only of his long life, but of that society at Washington of which he is once more, near the close of his career, a prominent member. Last week nearly every important person at the capital went to inquire for him. He is recognized as a public benefactor, and would doubtless be sincerely mourned if his present disease should terminate unfavorably. He is during the four years of the war Mr. Corcoran was a suspected character, and for several years, afterward under the ban; a political exile from his home, subject to pains and penalties. His great edifice, constructed to present to the city, was seized by the government and used as the office of the Quartermaster General, and his fine mansion on Lafayette Square, for a long while the most imposing private residence at the capital, was occupied by the French Minister, M. de Montholon, it was said, to save it from confiscation.

Those were chaotic and curious times. Insurrection and the upheavals of civil war are apt to throw strong and marked characters to the top, and the soldiers who had subdued the Confederacy, the politicians who had to deal with the issues of the Rebellion, reconstruction, and the impeachment of a President, were developed into greater figures than those of men busied only with tariffs or civil service reforms. The people who moved about Washington then were historical characters, and the epoch was one that will furnish the most important